

IDEAS.

Duty keeps the key of happiness. See with your eyes, and not with your ears.

Duty never dies. The voice of God never ceases to sound in our souls.

A speck on the eye glass of a melancholy man seems to him a spot in the sun.

TAKE NOTICE.

Only Friday and Sunday are left for the Revival Services. Great interest has been manifested, and much good done, but these last days should see the greatest enthusiasm.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The infant Czarevitch is reported to be seriously ill.

Hermann Corrodi, the famous Italian painter, is dead.

Thirty Bulgarians were killed or wounded in a fight with a Greek band in Salonica.

The Japanese Navy Department has formed a special service squadron for a mission so far secret.

The strike at St. Petersburg is reported to be practically ended. No improvement in the situation is shown at Warsaw.

Prince Eitel Friedrich, Emperor William's second son, who is suffering from pneumonia, passed a fairly good night.

New complications between Great Britain and Russia are feared as a result of the attack on the British Vice Consul at Warsaw.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Fire at Lincoln, Neb., destroyed property worth \$130,000.

The alleged election fraud cases from Denver, Col., are now before the United States Supreme Court.

A troop of American cavalry is to be sent to the province of Cavite, to stamp down the murderous ladrones.

Ole A. Thorp, Chicago exporter, who was the first man to send a boat from Chicago to Europe with merchandise, is dead.

Another effort will be made in the Senate this week to secure an agreement for a vote on the Statehood Bill. The prospects in this direction are much brighter.

Capt. Baldwin's airship made a successful trip at Los Angeles, yesterday, being in flight forty-five minutes, moving in every direction, and finally descending in the inches from which it arose.

Henry Phipps, the former Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, made the fact known that he would give \$1,000,000 for the erection in New York City of model tenement houses for the working classes. The tenements will be erected on a business basis and the earnings are to accumulate and to be used in building more houses.

Regarding the place of the Bible in public schools, the facts seem to be these: In nine of the states it has a legal recognition in state constitution or school law. In twelve more decisions of courts and state superintendents of schools seem for it a strong legal status. In sixteen other states long established usage and public sentiment support the custom of Bible reading in the free schools.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

The Campbellburg, Ky., High School was destroyed by fire.

Mayor Grainger, of Louisville, is arranging to go to Hot Springs, Ark., Thursday for his health, and President Barth will be Mayor for several weeks.

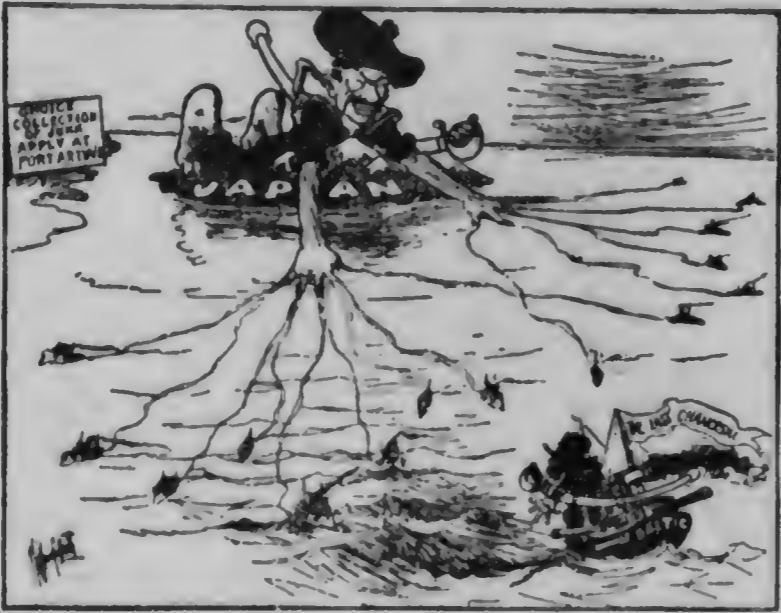
Capt. Thomas Speed, Clerk of the United States Court in Louisville, Civil War veteran and writer of note, died yesterday morning after an illness of two years.

The lower house of the Kentucky General Assembly to day adopted a resolution indorsing the position of President Roosevelt in the matter of extending the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A letter signed by all the Captains of the First Kentucky regiment, with one exception, and all the Lieutenants except two, has been sent to Colonel Biscoe Hindman, requesting him to resign. He has not yet announced his decision, though it is said he has the support of Gov. Beekham.

The Joint Conference Committee of the Kentucky Legislature agreed upon certain changes to be made in Wells Bill, the principle of which is a provision for the purchase of an additional block for the enlargement of the Hunt site for the new Capitol. An additional \$20,000 will be required for this purpose, making the total authorized expenditure for the site \$80,000.

THE JAP VERSION—HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.



—Boston Herald.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

A SERMON DELIVERED AT THE SUNDAY NIGHT REVIVAL SERVICE IN BEREA TABERNACLE BY CHARLES N. HUNT.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This sermon has been considered by many the strongest Mr. Hunt has preached. The fact that for many years law was his profession makes it easier for him to present his thoughts as though before a jury. Thus this sermon is "legally presented."

TEXTS: "What think ye of Christ?" Math. xxii, 42. "As he thinketh in his heart so is He." Prov. xxiii, 7. "Think on these things," Phil. iv, 8.

I bring you tonight the profoundest question ever asked of man. It was asked by Christ of the Pharisees. Christ asks it of each one of you tonight. Their quick answer was, "He is the son of David." Christ said, "How then doth David in spirit call him Lord?" The clear inference is that a man does not call his son Lord. If you will take the setting of this gem, you will find that Christ had a right to ask this question. The Pharisees were trying to entangle him in his talk. The Herodians had with flattery said, "We know you teach the way of God in truth and you do not regard the person of men, but do you think it lawful to give tribute to Caesar?" Jesus replied, "Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites, show me the money." They showed him a penny. He said, "Whose image and superscription is it?" They say unto him, "Caesar's." "Then," said he unto them, "render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things which are God's." The Herodians left him wondering at his words. Next came the Sadducees. They did not believe in any resurrection. They brought him a most puzzling question. They were seven brothers. The first married a wife and died without children. Under the law of Moses the second brother took her to wife; he died without children, so all seven had her to wife. She outlived them all and so there were no children. She was a long lived woman! "And last of all the women died also. Therefore in the resurrection whose wife shall she be?" Jesus replied, "Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God." That's the reason most men make mistakes, is it not? Because they do not know the Bible, nor ought of God's power? "For in the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in Heaven." Christ has settled that question; some of you have been bothering your heads about that! Christ has settled the question that there is a resurrection both of the just and the unjust. The Sadducees were answered. Now comes the third questioner. We do not know his name. I am almost sorry tonight that we know his profession. He was a lawyer. I presume they left the shrewd cross-examiner until the last, thinking that if all others failed the lawyer would succeed in entangling the Son of God in his talk. The lawyer's first question was: "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" Jesus said unto him, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." The cross-examiner was cross-examined and silenced. So, I say, Jesus had a right to ask the question: "What think ye of Christ?" He still has a right to ask it. I want an answer from every soul in the house tonight. You may be the jury, I will make the statement of the case and present the evidence both of Christ's enemies and friends and

then I shall ask you for a verdict. In law we would not think of presenting a case without asking for a verdict. I trust that in presenting the greatest case that was ever tried, I may never be so foolish, as an ambassador for Christ, as to run away without a verdict. Yet many today do just that thing. In law we poll the jury. I do not mean to take a club and strike them, but the clerk of the court asks each juror, "Is this your verdict?" and the juror replies, "yes" or "no," as the case may be. I want an individual verdict tonight at your hands, and may the spirit of the Lord send home the evidence to your waiting hearts until, with Thomas of old, you shall rise and cry, "My Lord and my God."

In every case in court, there is an "issue." The lawyer for the plaintiff puts all in his complaint that he dares; the lawyer for the defendant denies it, and out of it the court finds an issue upon which he hears evidence. The issue to night is, is Jesus Christ God, or is He a blasphemer, a falsifier and a deceiver? It is commonly admitted by men, not Christians, that he was a good man, in fact the best man that ever lived. My contention is that He was not a good man unless He was God-man. A liar is not a good man! A perjurer is not a good man! Jesus was either what He said He was, or else He was both liar and perjurer and merited the crucifixion. I will place before you His own statements; Christ made the following claims: "I and my Father are one." "I have power to lay down my life, and I have power to take it up again." "Before Abraham was, I am." Phillip said, "Show us the Father and it sufficeth us." Christ replied: "Phillip, have I been so long time with thee, and yet thou hast not seen me? He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." "He that has known me has known the Father." "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest; come learn of me." "In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God and the word was God, by Him were all things made and without Him was not anything made that was made in Him was life; and that life was the light of men." "He came unto his own and his own received Him not, but as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name." To receive Him is to believe on Him.

There is no ambiguity about these statements. He that runs may read. The rule in law is that the plainest construction must be put upon a document; neither law logic or common sense would permit a man reading the above to say that Christ meant anything else than to declare his equality with God. Let us call the witnesses. Caiaphas was the high priest; Christ was on trial before Him. The oath was administered to Christ in these words: "I adjure thee by the living God, tell me, art thou the Christ?" In three letters and two words Jesus Christ made answer, "I am." By a slight evasion he might have saved His life. It is common for men to commit perjury to save their lives; but never yet did I read of any man committing perjury that he might

suffer the death penalty, and yet that is what you force me to say Christ did, unless he was God! The second witness is Pilate. He was a Roman governor, sensual, vacillating, "willing to content the people," desirous of being Caesar's friend, caring no more for Christ than any other criminal, and yet Pilate's testimony from the record is, "I find no fault in Him." The judge who tries the case is unusually unbiased. He looks clearly at the evidence from both sides. I place great weight on Pilate's judgment. Herod also examined Christ and said, "I find nothing worthy of death in this man." Pilate's wife also warned him, saying "Have nothing to do with that just man." The next witness is Judas. The prosecuting witness usually has all the facts within his knowledge, but Judas, though he betrayed his master with a kiss, returned to the men from whom he had received the thirty pieces of silver, and throwing the silver down on the stones, and you can almost hear the ring of it in your ears tonight, cried out in bitterness of remorse, "I have betrayed innocent blood." Let me call the sheriff, the Bible calls him the Centurion. He had charge of a hundred men, Roman soldiers, who attended to the crucifixion of Jesus. After witnessing the nailing of the Son of God to the cross, and rudely thrusting the cross with its victim upon it into a hole in the ground; after hearing the cruel mockery and jeering of the mob, as in derision they cried, "Thou savest others, Thyself Thou canst not save; if thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross and we will believe upon Thee;" after hearing these words from the Savior, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," and after the last sign of life had gone from the Christ, the centurion exclaimed, "Truly, this was the Son of God." The next witness is the thief upon the cross. With his fellow thief he had reviled Jesus, but something in the tone or conduct of this Man of Sorrows brought conviction to his soul, until he exclaimed to his fellow thief, "We indeed suffer justly, but this man hath done nothing amiss," and then he cried out to the Son of God, "Remember me when thou comest into Thy Kingdom," and upon his waiting ear came quick the sweet accents of the Savior, "This day thou shalt be with me in paradise." Now, unless Christ was divine, there was no paradise for Him; and if there was no paradise for Him, He falsified to and deceived in death agonies the thief who was also expiring. In law a statement of a dying witness is received the same as if he was under oath. The devil may not usually be an accredited witness, but we will call him. When Jesus met them on the way they cried out, "What have we to do with Thee, Thou Son of the most high God? Let us alone." Even the devils believed and trembled, and that is more than some of you do. Now we have only to put on the witness stand the enemies of Christ. Let us briefly examine some of His friends. "There was a man sent from God whose name was John." Up to the time that he saw Jesus, his one text was, "Repent for the kingdom of God was at hand." After he had seen Jesus, he said to his own disciples, "Behold the Lamb of God." Peter was impetuous and denied his Lord and Master under the gaze of a servant girl; but after the power of the Holy Spirit had descended upon him he became as bold as a lion. When Christ said to him, "Whom say ye that I am?" Peter replied, "Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God." Jesus then said to him, "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but My Father in Heaven." After the day of Pentecost, "God has made this same Jesus whom ye crucified both Lord and Christ." "There is none other name given under heaven or among men whereby we must be saved."

We will call Thomas, the doubter, to the stand. Thomas was not with the other disciples when Jesus appeared, and when they said to him, "we have seen the Lord," he believed them not: their words were unto him as idle tales, and when they emphatically said again, "but we have seen the Lord," he replied, "except I shall put my fingers in the print of the nails in his hands and thrust my hand into the hole in his side, I will not believe." But when Jesus said to Thomas, later, "Do this very thing," Thomas did not, but cried out, "My Lord, and my God."

We might take the testimony of the disciple of love—John: "Jesus is the Light of the world." "He is the resurrection and the life." "We might talk with Nathaniel tonight

(continued on page 8.)

Cannot Afford To Lose

HAVE you deeds, mortgages, insurance policies, or other papers that you do not care to lose? If so we advise you to rent one of our safe deposit boxes in our fire proof vault. These safes will take care of your papers, jewelry and etc. The Safe costs you only two dollars a year. Come in and see them.

THE BEREA BANKING COMPANY.

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WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS FURNISHINGS, AND LADIES SHOES. I WANT EVERYBODY TO CALL AND SEE MY NEW STOCK OF GOODS BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

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Is here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

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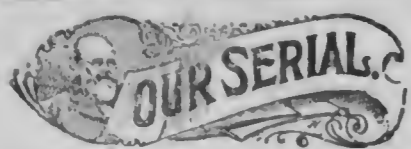
It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, IT'S GOOD.

New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

CRUTCHER & EVANS,

Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky., Day Phone 73; Night Phone 47-68.



J. B. AND S. G. G.

Two daughters, fair to see—
In truth, they rule in queenly state—
One is the boy June Bride-to-be
And one the Sweet Girl Graduate.
Each sees the future dawning bright,
And each her fortune wisely waits,
And each, also, is a pleasing sight;
And each is buying dresses.

The brain of each has madly whirled
Considering the wisest plan—
The one on "How to Rule the World,"
The other "How to Rule the Man."
Each feels that now she knows her fate
And may discard her gossamer;
Each has her mind on one great date,
And each is buying dresses.

The graduate regards all men
As brethren in their wool or wool;
The bride reflects that now and then
She'll be asked to be "your sister,"
though.

Each battles her enemy in the air
With dreams that she possesses;
Each has no time to think of care,
And each is buying dresses.

'Tis the eternal feminine
That long has baffled foot and eye
To analyze or to define
In this or any other age;
Who knows what great philosophy
Is hid beneath their tresses—
The graduates and bride-to-be?
And each is buying dresses.

—W. D. N., in Chicago Daily Tribune.

The Iron Brigade

A STORY OF THE ARMY
ON THE POTOMAC

By GEN. CHARLES KING
Author of "Norman Rolt," "The Colonel's Daughter," "Fort Frayne," etc.

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CHAPTER VII.

A WOMAN'S DARING.

With infinite sympathy Benton and the orderlies aided Dr. Chilton to harness his horse to the old fashioned, side-saddle, half "bun, half ambulance" brought with him from Warren—horrified from some field hospital, as the best available vehicle in which to go for and convey his wounded boy. The doctor was tremulous with dread and distress on account of his beloved daughter, and utterly unable to account for her strange disappearance.

He drove away, with nil speed toward stone bridge, pass and papers in his outer pocket, so as to be able to promptly show his credentials to any sentries or patrols, and Benton was trying, half an hour later, to satisfactorily account for what he had heard and thought he had seen that day, when Carver came for him to say his horse was dead lame. He had been directed to remain behind and to see the last detachments across the Run, then to rejoin the chief as soon as he had found Benton. This, therefore, was Benton's chance and he begged.

"Let me go back," said he, "and you take your orderly's horse, if you can't get another, and report to the general in the morning."

And so, about ten o'clock Fred had reached the stone bridge, found it held by a small guard, and with that guard was a young officer who had been at the Robinson and Henry houses two hours before and had heard all about the circumstances connected with Miss Chilton's disappearance—had indeed been there for some time and had seen her. She had come to the rear door with Mr. Henry about five o'clock, and very sweetly and smilingly had told the guard her brother was sleeping at last and that she needed a little fresh air. Lieutenant Ferguson was in command of the guard, "And you know what my eye for a pretty girl Ferguson has," and he begged her to consider the premises here and probably wanted to walk with her, but for 20 minutes she tripped about the old, dismantled garden, going all around it as though interested in what was left of the hollyhocks and sunflowers, and about six, Lewis came and called her and said supper was ready, and she seemed reluctant to go in, but finally yielded, telling Ferguson that if there were no objections she would finish her walk later. It might be dark and chilly, but she knew the garden now and would throw a shawl over her head. Ferguson said, "By all means," and sure enough, right after dark, out she came again, slim and fragile looking, but well wrapped up, and Henry begged her not to stay out long. We saw her flitting about in the dim light of the campfire and lanterns a moment or two, then she seemed to take to the outer edge of the enclosure, and then, by Jove, she disappeared totally. They hunted everywhere and while they were hunting Capt. Carver rode up with orders for Ferguson and was told what had happened. He was compelled to leave at once, but the search continued. "It is a perfect mystery," said the lieutenant, removing his cap and wiping his brow.

Then while they were talking, the sentries challenged at the bridge, and to the amazement of Benton, who should appear but old Dr. Chilton with his country omnibus and the strange explanation that he had lost the road—got way south toward the lower ford and had been turned back by no less a personage than Gen. Auger, whom he had met at Washington several years before when the general was a captain of regulars. Benton's guarantee to the guard was sufficient, and they let the doctor go on his westward way and Benton went with him, that he might give the anxious father these further particulars as they trotted along the dim, shadowy vista of the famous old thoroughfare. Benton had

determined now to revisit the Henry house and make a still further investigation.

But he never reached it. Pushing westward along the pike they noted that all was darkness about the old Robinson place or, the rise to the south, and then were surprised to see lights flitting about the stone house, close to the road on the right hand side. Then voices in excited tones were heard within. Two or three were harsh and threatening, one was uplifted in mingled plea and protest, and then, from the direction of the Sadley road, only a few yards away, came shadowy forms, just visible under the starlight. "Halt!" was the instant order from Benton's lips, low, yet commanding, and his revolver seemed to leap from the holster. "Who are you?"

"Patrol—Nineteenth Indiana," was the prompt answer. "Is that you, Lieut. Benton? Three of our fellows strayed away, and the captain ordered me down here to look 'em up. They've called to the guard at the Henry house—where you were this afternoon?"

"Your men are here—in this house, and you're just in time, I fancy," for now there were sounds of scuffle and violence. Benton was off his horse in a second and, followed by the sergeant and two or three men, hurried himself at the door, which gave way before his impetuous rush, and in another moment he had sprung through one dismantled room into another at the rear of the house, and there came upon a sight that explained the whole situation—a demijohn—the mate to the one he had seen at Centerville—stood on a rude sideboard, with only one civilian to defend it against three sturdy lads in full marching order who had evidently just had enough "peach" to be mad for more. One of them had grappled with the owner, the other two were watching a chance for a leap at the prize when Benton and the sergeant burst in upon them.

Shame-stricken, caught in the act, the three intruders faced the rescuing party and sheepishly, foolishly, furtively glanced about them, from the tall staff officer to the grinning comrades in his back.

"Are these your missing men, sergeant?" demanded Benton.

"They are, sir."

"What do they owe you, sir?" demanded the aide, turning to the eldest.

"Don't you know me—Fred?" demanded Benton, pointing to the eldest.

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But despite the almost agonized appeal, despite the assurance that Benton, though in the garb of the enemy, was yet a friend, the Virginian could not reply. "Wait, doctor—wait till you see Judge Armistead. He'll tell you the full story. He's coming over from Hopewell this evening."

"Judge Armistead—here? And she went with him, do you mean—and left my boy? Why, Jennings, I can't believe it."

And then the Hoosier sergeant again came to the door.

"Sharp firing, lieutenant, south of us! Shall I follow Maj. May or turn after the guard toward the Lewis place?"

Leaving the two Virginians Benton stepped outside. The moon was just peeping above the trees toward the distant heights of Centerville and near by objects were become more readily visible in the faint and mystic light. Somewhere to the south—toward the Junction—Stuart's venturesome troops had come in view of slowly retreating parties of the Western brigade and a fairly brisk fusillade was the result. For a moment the officer listened to the spiteful crackle of carbines and rifle, then answered the question. "Better follow the major—and lively, too. I'll catch you before you've gone a quarter of a mile."

He felt that it was now unsafe to return to the Henry house. The guard was gone. The chances were that within a few minutes Stuart's troops would be coming up the Sadley road from the south. He would say a word of farewell to Dr. Chilton, then follow the orderly in front, he once more turned, and as he entered the rear room, stopping a moment to close the door behind him, he was amazed to see the back door which had been shut and barred three minutes before, swiftly closing behind a slender figure in the trim frock of gray—the uniform of the confederate service. He saw the same form flash by the northward window, and instead of pursuing, whirled about, springing through the front door and round to the westward side of the house just missing collision with a paunting corporal who cried, "Reb officer ran down this way from the Henry house. Me and Hinks followed." All in an instant then his suspicions were confirmed. All in a second's time, it seemed, he had hurried himself on a dim, fragile form and, clasping it in his arms, strained it, despite furious struggles, to his breast. "Paul—Paul!" he cried. "Don't you know me—Fred? Surrender, you blessed boy reb, surrender. Heavens, man don't scratch!" for two furious little hands were tearing at his cheeks. "Speak, you sinners. Haven't I known since five o'clock 'twas you I saw at the window?"

But so far from speaking, only panting incoherencies escaped the lips of his captive. Straining, squirming, the slender form writhed and palpitated in his clasp, a heart was throbbing like mad against his, and while he still clung with one arm to his prize, he seized and captured with the other hand a long, slim, red, sharp-nosed little member that was bent, apparently, on tearing out his eyes, and then, swaying and staggering, Benton bore his prize into the moonlit space beyond just as the doctor and the Virginian, interminably, came stumbling out into the night. The yellow gleam fell full on a beautiful, dark, flushing face, framed in masses of dusky hair tumbling about the sloping shoulders and down the slender back—for the nutty slush hat had been lost somewhere in the scuffle fell upon glowing, indignant, magnificent eyes, upon flashing white teeth, upon lovely, ruddy, parted lips, and in amazement, yet still clinging to his lovely captive, Benton stammered:

"Not Paul, but, whoever you are—my prisoner!"

"Not Paul—nor your prisoner!" was the sudden, exultant answer, in a voice that ever since early evening had been ringing in his ears. "Not your prisoner, you're ours! Do you hear?" And out of the silence of the night there burst the thunder of galloping hoofs, close upon them, sweeping like a tornado over the open fields to the northwest, and then there came, whirling into view and surging all about them a swarm of shouting, jubilant cavaliers—Stuart's Virginians in all their early glory.

CHAPTER VIII.

A HUNGER IN THE TOWLS.

The rest of that night was long a blank in Benton's mind. He had vague recollections of a furious struggle, of tramping horses, of shining, whirling, saber blades, of a leap to saddle and frantic effort to cut his way through circling foes, of riders' shouts, a woman's scream, a crushing blow that nearly split his skull, and then—oblivion until morning; and the face bending fondly, anxiously over him, as he opened his eyes, was that of Paul Ladue, and the first words that faltered from his lips were: "Paul, poor old boy! How sick you must have been!" for, white and haggard and distressed, the winsome features of the year gone by—the dream face of his chosen friend, seemed aged and worn almost beyond recognition.

Then there were hours of trundling over rough, half frozen roads, with a racking pain in his fevered head and incessant thirst. Bearded faces came and peered at him from time to time, not in enmity or hate, but almost in soldier sympathy, and one young fellow in a gray jacket and cap three sizes too big for him, perched on the back of the ambulance in which he rode and gave him frequently cool water from his canteen. From time to time Dr. Chilton came and ministered to and comforted him. "It's the fortune of war, my dear son," said he. "Yes, my boy, my daughter and young Ladue yahnud were all in your hands. Now it's just the other way. Be patient, son. Once across the Rappahannock we'll take to the cyabs."

But despite the almost agonized appeal, despite the assurance that Benton, though in the garb of the enemy, was yet a friend, the Virginian could not reply. "Wait, doctor—wait till you see Judge Armistead. He'll tell you the full story. He's coming over from Hopewell this evening."

"Judge Armistead—here? And she went with him, do you mean—and left my boy? Why, Jennings, I can't believe it."

And then the Hoosier sergeant again came to the door.

"Sharp firing, lieutenant, south of us! Shall I follow Maj. May or turn after the guard toward the Lewis place?"

Leaving the two Virginians Benton stepped outside. The moon was just peeping above the trees toward the distant heights of Centerville and near by objects were become more readily visible in the faint and mystic light. Somewhere to the south—toward the Junction—Stuart's venturesome troops had come in view of slowly retreating parties of the Western brigade and a fairly brisk fusillade was the result. For a moment the officer listened to the spiteful crackle of carbines and rifle, then answered the question. "Better follow the major—and lively, too. I'll catch you before you've gone a quarter of a mile."

He felt that it was now unsafe to return to the Henry house. The guard was gone. The chances were that within a few minutes Stuart's troops would be coming up the Sadley road from the south. He would say a word of farewell to Dr. Chilton, then follow the orderly in front, he once more turned, and as he entered the rear room, stopping a moment to close the door behind him, he was amazed to see the back door which had been shut and barred three minutes before, swiftly closing behind a slender figure in the trim frock of gray—the uniform of the confederate service. He saw the same form flash by the northward window, and instead of pursuing, whirled about, springing through the front door and round to the westward side of the house just missing collision with a paunting corporal who cried, "Reb officer ran down this way from the Henry house. Me and Hinks followed." All in an instant then his suspicions were confirmed. All in a second's time, it seemed, he had hurried himself on a dim, fragile form and, clasping it in his arms, strained it, despite furious struggles, to his breast. "Paul—Paul!" he cried. "Don't you know me—Fred? Surrender, you blessed boy reb, surrender. Heavens, man don't scratch!" for two furious little hands were tearing at his cheeks. "Speak, you sinners. Haven't I known since five o'clock 'twas you I saw at the window?"

But so far from speaking, only panting incoherencies escaped the lips of his captive. Straining, squirming, the slender form writhed and palpitated in his clasp, a heart was throbbing like mad against his, and while he still clung with one arm to his prize, he seized and captured with the other hand a long, slim, red, sharp-nosed little member that was bent, apparently, on tearing out his eyes, and then, swaying and staggering, Benton bore his prize into the moonlit space beyond just as the doctor and the Virginian, interminably, came stumbling out into the night. The yellow gleam fell full on a beautiful, dark, flushing face, framed in masses of dusky hair tumbling about the sloping shoulders and down the slender back—for the nutty slush hat had been lost somewhere in the scuffle fell upon glowing, indignant, magnificent eyes, upon flashing white teeth, upon lovely, ruddy, parted lips, and in amazement, yet still clinging to his lovely captive, Benton stammered:

"Not Paul, but, whoever you are—my prisoner!"

"Not Paul—nor your prisoner!" was the sudden, exultant answer, in a voice that ever since early evening had been ringing in his ears. "Not your prisoner, you're ours! Do you hear?" And out of the silence of the night there burst the thunder of galloping hoofs, close upon them, sweeping like a tornado over the open fields to the northwest, and then there came, whirling into view and surging all about them a swarm of shouting, jubilant cavaliers—Stuart's Virginians in all their early glory.

CHAPTER VIII.

A HUNGER IN THE TOWLS.

The rest of that night was long a blank in Benton's mind. He had vague recollections of a furious struggle, of tramping horses, of shining, whirling, saber blades, of a leap to saddle and frantic effort to cut his way through circling foes, of riders' shouts, a woman's scream, a crushing blow that nearly split his skull, and then—oblivion until morning; and the face bending fondly, anxiously over him, as he opened his eyes, was that of Paul Ladue, and the first words that faltered from his lips were: "Paul, poor old boy! How sick you must have been!" for, white and haggard and distressed, the winsome features of the year gone by—the dream face of his chosen friend, seemed aged and worn almost beyond recognition.

Then there were hours of trundling over rough, half frozen roads, with a racking pain in his fevered head and incessant thirst. Bearded faces came and peered at him from time to time, not in enmity or hate, but almost in soldier sympathy, and one young fellow in a gray jacket and cap three sizes too big for him, perched on the back of the ambulance in which he rode and gave him frequently cool water from his canteen. From time to time Dr. Chilton came and ministered to and comforted him. "It's the fortune of war, my dear son," said he. "Yes, my boy, my daughter and young Ladue yahnud were all in your hands. Now it's just the other way. Be patient, son. Once across the Rappahannock we'll take to the cyabs."

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"Sharp firing, lieutenant, south of us! Shall I follow Maj. May or turn after the guard toward the Lewis place?"

This side the river the railway is all ripped up."

Four patients had Chilton to care for now, it seems, and by Gen. Johnston's orders, fast as they could possibly be transported, he was conveying them under cavalry escort beyond the river. In very serious plight was his own gallant boy, the lieutenant of the First Virginia cavalry, to rescue whom his comrades had made that wide detour and sudden and surprising sweep from the northward side of the pike. Reclining in the second ambulance throughout the morning hours was Miss Chilton, suffering both from shock and partial collapse, for she had been knocked down by a rushing, riderless horse in the midst of the melee in front of the stone house and severely bruised and shaken. Third on the list of invalids, but insisting on remaining in saddle, was Lieut. Paul Ladue—the unhappiest man in the party, worn down with grief and anxiety. Fourth and last was Fred Benton, with a bandaged skull and a broken arm—captured in the moment of supposed victory.

At Gainesville they had been joined by Judge Armistead, an honored and beloved neighbor, who since the outbreak of the unhappy war had retired to his old country home near Hopewell Gap, and with the judge was Lieut. Paul Ladue, who had been self-lacerated until he could exchange the garb in which he had made his escape from the Henry house the previous evening, for the stunning regimentals still in possession of Rosalie Chilton.

Already the story of the romantic and stirring episode was going from bearded lip to lip among the riders of Stuart's horse, and before the second sunset following Fred Benton's capture he had heard almost every word of it.

The dark night of the fourth of March had been a sorry one for Paul Ladue. Ever since the previous week he and his comrades had been looking for the second coming of the Yankee columns from the North in front of Washington. Day after day, armed with field-glasses, in belfry, tree or steeple, Johnston's lookouts watched for the first sight of screening cavalry. They were all "green" at such work, north and south both. Already had the northern volunteers, marching by night, on converging roads, twice opened fire and killed or wounded several in each party before discovering their blunder. It was all nervous business for new and inexperienced officers and, as luck would have it, Paul Ladue, only just up from a debilitating fever, found himself commanding an infantry outpost north of Bull Run. No cavalry had been in their front at sunset. None had passed out that way, and when at break trot, all ignorant of their proximity to the pickets, the confederate troops came surging down the lane, never hearing, probably, and certainly never heeding the order to halt, Ladue shouted fire and, sorely wounded, young Chilton fell from his horse.

[To Be Continued]

The County Justice and Old Ase.

I well remember one case before a justice in which I acted as respondent's counsel in a criminal action, and in which an older and well-known attorney was my opponent. As I thought then, and as I know now, the law and the evidence was well in favor of my client, and at the close of the arguments I looked with great confidence for a prompt acquittal. Judge of my astonishment when my unfortunate client was found guilty and sentenced to 30 days in jail. I promptly entered an appeal and furnished sureties to prosecute the same. Before I left the court room the justice took occasion to take me aside and say: "Young man, I kinder thought you were right, but I knowed Judge W— (naming my opponent) is a sight older'n you be, and a sight better lawyer'n you be, and so of course I gin him judgment." Judge Shute, in Leslie's Monthly Magazine.

The Impossible Predecessor.

Former Employee—And what's become of Halsemap, who used to be working in the proofroom?

Editor (sadly)—Gone. Hated to part with him, too. But the pressure became unendurable. Although he made me say that old Munnysbags, who died, had "by industry and frugality accumulated a lonesome future," when I wrote it "handsome fortune," I forgave him and let him stay on. But when he had me say in a society item that Miss Fitznoodle's cologne "was fragrant by reason of the awful derangement of her soft brains," instead of "delightful by reason of the careful arrangement of her soft bralls," the pressure brought to bear by influential citizens was something I could no longer withstand.—Baltimore American.

He Knew the Instrument.

Mr. Clancy, the blacksmith, had sprained his wrist and went to the doctor. The doctor started to take down a bottle of fluid from his cabinet, but found the bottle empty.

After a moment's search he called for his assistant, and said, "Will you get me a couple of those phials from the closet upstairs?"

"Filled," cried Mr. Clancy, in alarm. "Sure, if ye're goin' to work at it wid tools can't ye take a smoother wan?"

—Youth's Companion.

Source of Supplies.

"George, dear," said the bride of three weeks, "I wish you would telephone to the liverman before it is too late."

"All right, darling," answered George. "What am I to say to him?"

"Tell him," said her bridelets, "to send up a pound of liver in time for breakfast to go with our bacon."

Chicago Daily News.



A DANGEROUS HANDSHAKE.

One of the Tricks of the Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks—Renders Antagonist Helpless.

No boy of any worth would be a bully.

But you need not be a bully to employ the following hand-hake trick on other boys. The thing that you want always to make sure of is that you do it in a good-natured spirit and on a boy who is your equal in strength.

The trick is done by making the other fellow's arm bend the wrong way. Some people call this trick "the



THE JIU-JITSU HANDSHAKE

devil's handshake." You can see what it is like in this picture.

The author of "Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks" says the way to do it is as follows:

"Approach the intended victim and take his right hand in your own as if about to shake hands with him. Throw his arm up, swing around at his side and at the same time thrust your extended, rigid left arm under his captured right. Your left arm will assist in throwing his right arm up. See to it that the inside of his wrist is upmost. (See the picture.)

"Now bear down on his right hand while holding the victim's arm up with your own right left arm. There will be a quick snap of pain through the victim's captured arm, and it is possible to apply the pressure so severely that he will rise on his toes. If you walk forward you can force him to go with you, and you have so much leverage upon him that he cannot swing around and use his left hand in defense."

This trick will serve you boys well when you are grown up as a means of ridding your home or office of an annoying caller. He will be glad to make his exit, you may be sure. No danger of his paying you a second call either.

TRAINING THE FACULTIES.

Story Nikola Tesla Tells of a Joke the Professor Played on the Class.

Nikola Tesla was talking about his student days at Prague.

"I remember well at Prague," he said, "an old professor of great originality and acumen. This professor insisted on the value of the free use of the perceptive faculties and he was always pointing out the need for this use in strange ways."

"One day, on arising to lecture, he said:

"Gentlemen, you do not use your faculties of observation as you should. He laid on the table before him a pot filled with some vile-smelling chemical compound—a thick, brown stuff.

"When I was a student," he went on, "I did not fail to use my sense of taste."

"He dipped his finger deep into the pot and then struck the finger in his mouth."

"Taste it, gentlemen; taste it," he said, smiling grimly.

"The evil pot passed around the class and one after another we dipped our fingers in it and then sucked them clean. The taste of the thick, brown compound was horrible. We made wry faces and giggled. The professor watched us with a grin amile.

"When the pot was finally returned to him his thin lips parted and he gave a dry chuckle.

"I must repeat, gentlemen," he said, "that you do not use your faculties of observation. If you had looked more closely at me you would have observed that the finger I put in my mouth was not the one I dipped into the pot."

Didn't Applaud.

She—I see it says on this programme of the Sunday concert that no applauding was allowed.

He—That's right.

"Was it not hard to refrain from expressing your feelings?"

"I didn't refrain from expressing my feelings?"

"But I hope you didn't disregard the request?"

"No, I only hissed."—Yonkers Statesman.

Migration of Sharks from East.

A curious effect of the war in the far east is the migration of sharks to European waters. The submarine explosions are supposed to have frightened the creatures, which have passed through the Suez canal and have been making havoc among the fishes of the Adriatic. Invasion of the Black sea even has been feared.

SAND EELS PLAYING FOX.

There Are Other Animals Besides the Opossum Given to Trickiness.

The animal which undoubtedly "foxes" according to the testimony of many independent observers, is the opossum of America. With the exact mental operation which induces this behavior I am not here concerned, says the Cornell Magazine. Some regard it as a mere cataleptic collapse under strong fear, while others accept it as a genuine deception. With some reservations, I must rank myself with the latter, and it is, therefore, particularly interesting to me to have found, as I think, a genuine instance of "foxing" in a fish. I give the following case only for what it may be worth as evidence, but, as I do not remember to have seen any such instance previously recorded, it may be of interest.

When fishing for bass in estuaries we use flink and eels, and these are kept in a floating wooden box, tethered to the boat and hauled

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Keeps what you want; everything nice, fresh, and up-to-date.

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Fresh Oysters.

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Don't fail to come in when you need anything in that line.

EAST END DRUG COMPANY, Berea, Ky.

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

Work and Play.

It is much more important that a man take pleasure in his vacation than in his vacation, because he spends more of his life at it.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that if a man enjoys his daily work he will not enjoy his vacation, however much he may expect to, for he has not the capacity for the enjoyment of the realities of the present. He deals only in futures.

The only happy man is he who feels that he is accomplishing something, does something worth while; who feels himself an indispensable cog wheel in the great wheel of the universe; who believes that nobody can quite take his place when he goes on a vacation.

Without this faith in himself and the importance of his work, a man is lost. No pay, however large, no prospective vacation, however enticing, can compensate the man who does not feel delight in the job he has completed because he realizes that he is of use in the world, that he is enlisted in the social service—*The Independent.*

Where New Foods Originate.

Man will eat 200 or 300 more foods in the year 2000 than he eats now, said a chemist. A movement is on foot among the world's governments to increase the varieties of our foods, and every week, from somewhere or other, a new vegetable or fruit or nut is added to the international bill of fare. It is by a study of the food of savages that we get our new foods. Savages eat many things we regard as weeds or poisons, but which we can refine.

That is how we got our new delicacies in the past. Egg-plant and tomatoes, for instance, we had never thought of eating till certain Peruvian savages showed us the way. Oats, barley and rye originated from weeds that grew on the shores of the Mediterranean. The buckwheat came from a wild Siberian plant. Melons, cucumbers, horse-radish and onions were weeds of the East. The pumpkin was regarded as a poison for a long time and with no little fear did some adventurous person of the past test it as a food.

Turning to the foods of our future, we find that the Klamath Indians alone eat forty kinds of vegetables that are unknown to us. Scientists

are testing these vegetables and are finding them to be palatable and nutritious.

Among them is the Wichpi, which grows on the Western lakes. Its stem contains a white pith that, eaten raw, is as sweet and pleasant as a lump of milk chocolate. Then there is the Kotskonoka, or goose foot. The goose foot bears in August small black seeds. These seeds the Klamath roast, grind and make into cakes and gruel.

The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

The Dead Man's Key.

A story is told of an English minister who, being called to pray by the bedside of a dying man, sought to take him by the hand, in token of their agreement in offering united prayer. The sick man withheld his hand, keeping it under the bedclothes, and the minister prayed without it. Presently the man died, and then as his hand was uncovered the mystery was explained—he was holding in his hand with the grasp of death a key—the key of his safe where his money was kept.

The Lewiston "Journal" tells of a man in Durham, Me., who was very penurious and a very determined man. He died at an advanced age. On his death-bed he kept his right hand closely clenched. As he drew his last breath he tightened his hold. Everybody there knew what he held in that hand. It was the key to the chest in which he kept his gold.

As his nerveless hand unclenched, the key dropped from it, and clattered against the bedside. As if to hold it even after he was dead, the miser had tied the key about his wrist by a strong cord, which he grasped as long as life remained.

He could not take his gold with him but he kept the key. They buried him as he was, with the key to his money chest tied about his wrist.

"And what became of the gold?" "Oh, the heirs have taken care of that just the same! They split open the chest with an ax, and divided the gold, and let the miser keep the key about his wrist." He is moldering in the grave, and the key is resting beside him. "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can take nothing out."

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"—*The Common People.*

The Farm

SILAS CREEVER MASON, Editor

A Study in Forestry.

The oldest living thing in the world is a tree. A cypress, growing at Chepultepec in Mexico, has reached the amazing age of 6,200 years. As nearly all trees add one line about the tenth of an inch to their circumference each season, it is easy for botanists to count their age with all the accuracy of a statistical table. What a story it could unfold if endowed with the faculty of language. All the governments of the world are but as yesterday compared to the existence of this venerable cypress. It was in full vigor before Abraham left Urr of the Chaldees. It was flourishing and even then old when Moses led his tribes of nomads from Egypt, when Joshua was erecting the Jordan, when Deborah was composing her song about "the stars in their courses fighting against Sisera." The Assyrian empire antedated the kingdom of Cyrus, this in turn gave way to the conquering Alexander, Rome arose to supplant the Grecian civilization, but all these events seem modern to the voice of the grove that speaks from the old Mexican cypress.

This tree had given shade to the barbarians of the Mexican table lands thousands of years before Columbus set sail from the port of Palos on his epoch-making voyage to the New World. It was there in all its glory when Balboa looked out for the first time on the Pacific ocean, while the brutal Pizarro was invading the land of the Incas, when Magellan made the first trip around the earth and when scores of bold navigators were sacrificing their lives in a fruitless search for the mythical "Northwest Passage." The old cypress tree was there when Cortez marched along on his way to conquer the city of the Montezumas. Its spreading branches sheltered the weary warriors and witnessed the bloody onsets that presaged the destruction of the ancient empire of the Aztecs. But the old monarch could tell us tales far pleasanter than those of war; it could unfold particulars of many a romantic episode—stories of love and tender passion. Perhaps Malinche herself, lovely princess of a dying race, had enjoyed its shade while charming Cortez himself, and thus conquering with resistless beauty the one who had conquered all the rest of her

people. One likes to dwell on the time, in the far distant past, when the old cypress tree witnessed the gambols of the young barbarians and gave trust to countless lovers of a beathen age.

A Good Butter Record.

Mrs. J. C. Kirby, Atlanta, Ill., having noticed the account of Mrs. J. A. Anderson's butter record, sends this account of what can be done in Illinois:

Mrs. Robert Pech, living south of town, is one of the most successful butter makers in Central Illinois. Those who have used her butter, including the writer, can vouch for the fact that the product of her dairy is first class. Mrs. Pech keeps account of every pound of butter produced by her and has closed up her books for 1904. In the twelve months, exclusive of the amount used in a large family, she sold 2,510 pounds. Most of it was shipped to Chicago and none of it was sold for less than 20 cents per pound, the entire amount averaging 23 cents, the total being \$583.30. The butter was made from the milk of six to eight cows.

Wanted, a good young Jersey Cow, cheap. Address, Box 212, Berea.

For Sale.

A new 2-story frame House, 8 rooms, second House on Jackson Street. On 100 foot lot. Has good barn and never failing well and fine garden.

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We have on hand a brand new lot of Dry Goods and Clothes, also Shoes and Hats. These are new goods, and we don't propose to fight opposition; we are not strong enough. We are going to quit the Dry Goods and Clothing, and we are making prices that will get rid of these. Also with

Every 5.00 worth of trade, we give you a nice 17 x 22 inch Picture, gilt frame, Cost you 88 cents at a Picture Store.

These prices will continue until our entire lot of Dry Goods is cleared out at the following Prices:

Corduroy Pants, retail, \$1.25. Our price, 98c.

Other Pants, brand new, retail, \$1.25 and 1.50. Our price, 89c.

A nice lot Calicoes, 6 and 7c. goods; any piece for 5c yd. Men's suits, regular price, 6.50 and 7.00. Our price, 4.00, 6.00 and 2.00.

Sheeting, 5c. per yard

Bleached Sheet, Reg., 10c. Our price, 7c.

Bed Ticking, leather proof, regular 20c. for 15c.

Men's up-to-date Hats, regular 1.50. Our price, 99c.

Canton Flannel, 10c. per yard. Our price, 8c.

Pereales, 10c. values for 7c. and 8c.

Best line of Suspenders in town, from 10c. to 25c.

50c. Work Shirts for 39c.

Sugar, 64c. Arbuckle's Coffee, 2 lbs. for 25c.

8 loaves of Bread for 25c. Potatoes, 60c. per bus.

Cooking Apples, 25c. pk. Navy Beans, 4c.

Lima Beans, 74c. "That Good Oil" (Moore's), 15c.

100 dollar Riding Bridles, for 80c.

2 gallon Tin Buckets for 18c. each

14 " " " " 14c. "

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1 " " " " 8c. "

1 " " " " 4c. "

Dippers, wood handles, 4c. Heavy Dippers, 10c., at 8c.

Macaroni, 2lbs. for 15c. 3 cans Tomatoes for 25c.

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of Ague and Malaria, can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine, of especial benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to Quinine, having none of this drug's bad after-effects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Tex., writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters which saved his life. At the East End Drug Co.'s; price 50c., guaranteed."

Ice Cream All Flavors.

Ice Cream Soda Fruit Flavors Florida and California Fruits. Early Vegetables.

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Select Grocer and Caterer, Joe's Corner, Richmond, Ky.

Spilled her Beauty.

Harriet Howard, of 209 W. 34th St., New York, at one time had her beauty spoiled with skin trouble. She writes: "I had Salt Rheum or Eczema for years, but nothing would cure it, until I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve." A quick and sure healer for cuts, burns and sores. 25c. at East End Drug Co.

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A Grim Tragedy

is daily enacted, in thousands of homes, as death claims in each one another victim of Consumption or Pneumonia. But when Coughs and Colds are properly treated, the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntley, of Oakland, Ind., writes: "My wife had the consumption, and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which cured her, and to day she is well and strong." It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed at 50c. and \$1.00 by East End Drug Co. Trial bottle free.

State Should Reform, Not Confirm, Evil-Doers

By JAMES L. DAWSON.

Police Sergeant of St. Louis—Father of Juvenile Court Idea.

FROM reports and other data recently obtained from a half dozen of the leading industrial reformatories of this country, covering years of time, I have no hesitancy whatever in stating that in every instance time has proven the wisdom of their establishment.

They are meeting every requirement and justifying every expectation previously entertained by the friends of the reformatory system; a system, by the way, which has come to stay. The principle embodied in this law rings the death knell of "retributive justice," or so much punishment for so much crime.

Except upon the theory of retribution, why should a criminal be sent to prison for a definite period of time any more than a lunatic to a hospital for the insane?

Again, as to the retributory theory of the criminal law in its practical application to criminals how is it possible to adjust crime and penalty to each other unless we find some accurate measure of guilt on the one hand and suffering on the other, which seems to be impossible?

The law deals with crime and from whatever cause it may be committed, the effort of the law should be to reform, not to confirm the evil-doer.

Definite sentences are never reformatory, since they are in fact retributory and founded on the act which is passed, having occurred prior to the sentence, and therefore irrevocable.

Reformatory sentences can be based only on the character of the person which it is desired to convert. But the time required to alter it cannot be estimated in advance any more than we can tell how long it will take for a lunatic to recover from an attack of insanity.

It must be borne in mind that a large majority of those sent to penal institutions are committed in that youthful period of their existence when character and habits are formed. It must be borne in mind, also, that crime is a condition before it is an act.

This condition is social more than individual, environmental more than hereditary.

It arises through the failure of the fundamental institutions (the home, school, church, society, etc.). The responsibility for this neglect or failure does not rest upon the youthful offender, it is true, but upon those whose duty it was to prepare him for the tasks of life, which, when forced upon him in early manhood, completely upset his previous habits of existence.

The responsibility rests upon their shoulders, but the retribution falls upon him, and, regarded from this point of view, he is to be pitied as much as blamed.

How often does it occur that actual want of ability by such youths is mistaken for idleness, carelessness or want of will, and punishment is inflicted when it is out of order, and often marks the beginning of a criminal career? And it is really astonishing to note how rapidly a youthful offender, once thoroughly started on a career of crime, descends the straight and narrow path and goes down to destruction as if crime was governed by the law of gravity. Dean Wayland said: "It is not impertinent or irrelevant to inquire whether society is sufficiently guarded, or whether the innocent, law-abiding citizen receives a fair equivalent for taxes 'well and truly paid' into the treasury of the state, when dangerous and incorrigible criminals are let loose upon the community simply because an arbitrary or definite term of imprisonment is ended. Indeed, it cannot be doubted that there is no more effective agency for creating and fostering a criminal class than a series of short sentences for repeated violations of the law."

In the words of my friend and co-worker, Dr. Pettijohn, of Brookfield, Mo.: "If the only benefits society receives from their being thus held is the sense of security while their term of imprisonment lasts, as well might we claim the tiger's cub until his muscles are strengthened and his fangs full grown, and then turn him loose with greater powers for evil and destruction."

Spirit Communications

By REV. R. HEBER NEWTON.

Psychical science has proven that the spirits of the dead communicate with the living, that telepathy is a power possessed by many men and women, that clairvoyance is an established science fact, and that it may be possible for men to carry halos about their heads.

I know a woman of fine culture and high character who will not trade her gift for commercial purposes, but who has a most remarkable power known as psychometry—the power of holding a sealed letter in her hand and giving a diagnosis of the physical condition of the writer and a picture of his character; of taking a bit of stone from an ancient villa of Cicero, for example, the nature of which is entirely unknown to her, and calling up a vision of the villa as it existed in Cicero's time and of its owner. She is incapable of fraud and her case is but one of others which I know.

Mesmerism was laughed out of court at the opening of our century, and it is back again, in good standing, under the alias of "hypnotism." So one may run on through a list of strange, unaccountable, mysterious and most unbelievable powers of man, leading up to that nightmare of the dogmatic scientist, spiritism.

For the first time in the history of man these powers have been scientifically investigated in our day. Already the result is that a considerable number of eminent men of science have had the courage to avow that, after allowing for illusion, fraud and every possible hypothesis of interpretation, they have been driven up to the ultimate solution of the problem—the belief in the actual communication of the spirits of those whom we call dead, with the living.

The possibilities of mental medicines are only being opened. Its application to the most distressing form of human malady, insanity, is full of beneficent results. Its potency in character reform and the cure of the drink habit seems vast and benign.

Religious faith is finding its true foundations in the recognition of man as a spiritual being, a being who has had dominion over nature given to him, as the child of a vaster Spiritual Being, the Lord of all life.

IMPERIALISM OF GERMANY.

She Looks to America for Aid in Gratifying Her Royal Ambitions.

Dr. Emil Hetch writes, in the World's Work, of the attitude of Germany toward the United States. He says:

"There have been states which have found it possible to stand outside the arena of European conflicts, always threatening to add their weight to one side or the other of the nicely-poised balance and always selling their inaction dearly to the combatants. Such a power up till 1870 was England, favored greatly by her geographical position. It is thus, though not exclusively thus, that England was able to rise to a height to which her rivals struggled vainly to attain."

But to-day the vortex of European rivalries has widened and England can no longer act the spectator. Up to 1870 she was courted by Germany, who knew that in the coming struggle the neutrality of England meant the very existence of the German empire. But since her victorious issue from that trial the ambitions of Germany have grown and can only be assuaged at the expense of the British empire. Look where she will, Germany finds in Europe no steadfast friend; some have humiliations to avenge, others fear humiliations to come.

This is it that explains the extraordinary interest manifested by Germany in America, for America no longer remains isolated from European politics. Henceforth it is possible for her to take up the part of umpire no longer played by England.

German imperialism has a character of its own. It is the outcome of high ambitions and lofty ideals upon the one hand and of stern necessity on the other. Whether it is granted to any nation to accomplish so high a destiny as that which Germany has set before herself may well be doubted. Germany aims at more than mere conquest of power, more than the achievement of an outlet for her teeming sons. She wishes also to impose her intellectual stamp upon the world; she wishes at the same time to play the part of both Greek and Roman. In both directions she can find no more powerful ally than the United States.

HARMFULNESS OF GOSSIP.

Idle Talk and Cynical Discussions Often Mar Reputations Without Flaw.

It seems to be a pleasure to certain people to dance things. A rich man will erect a handsome pavilion or fountain or summer house in the village square or park or at some roadside point and in a few months names and initials will be found carved on it with pocket knives or scribbled in pencil. The place is thus defaced because of wantonness and thoughtlessness. Advertisers will put lurid signs on vacant lots and mar the entire neighborhood, because public opinion does not express itself against it. A venerable mansion of colonial days will go to ruin and be torn down to make way for a new store because no body cares to bother about its historical associations, or take time to notice that its architecture is beautiful. It is easy to tear down, but not as easy to build up, says American Queen.

It is the easiest thing in the world to pick flaws in the character of an acquaintance, to gossip about his or her shortcomings and make anecdotes illustrating follies and weaknesses. But it is far more difficult to help that person build up his character, to give him sympathetic help when he needs it, and to stand up for him when others criticize him. It is easy to whistle gashes in his reputation and mar his good name with a few strokes. It is easy to look on carelessly or cynically and see a fine character go to ruin, but it is another thing to lend a hand and keep it strong and pure, in fighting with it against adverse influences.

Idle gossip is sharp and quick to harm, and it is easy to say "clever" things that cut into another's character. It is the strong man or woman who upbuilds and the weak one who tears down. It is the strong character which is quick to see strength and amiable characteristics in others, which is generous and tolerant and kindly. Suspicion, cynicism, bitter remarks and a readiness to gather and spread unpleasant similes and meannesses. One never becomes popular by indulging in malicious gossip. He will be listened to, queried and feared, but his associates will dislike him and distrust him instead of admiring him and having confidence in him.

Mound Builders as Miners.

The mound builders appear to have been miners. The mica veins of North Carolina, one geologist finds, were worked on a large scale in ancient times, probably by the mound builders. They opened and worked veins down to the water level, lack of metal tools apparently preventing them from going deeper into the hard rock. These mica veins are simply veins of mica granite. An idea of the coarseness may be had from the fact that the masses of clear mica feldspar and of quartz and of mica are often found to measure several yards in two or three dimensions and to weigh several tons. A single block of mica has been known to make two full two horse wagonloads, while some mica sheets have been seen three and four feet in diameter.—Chicago Tribune.

Almost a Confession.

Jennie—That spiteful Mrs. Chatterton said your husband was old and ugly, and that you only married him for his money.

Nettie—And what did you say, dear?

"I said I was sure you didn't do any thing of the sort."

"Did you ever meet my husband?"

"No; I never had the pleasure."

"I thought so."—Boston Traveler.

Jesus at Jacob's Well

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 5, 1905

Prepared by the "Highway and Byway" Preacher.

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LESSON TEXT.—John 4:1-42; Memory verses, 13, 14. Read verses 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Whoever will, let him take the water of life freely." Rev. 22:17.

TIME.—Probably December, A. D. 27, as may be inferred from verse 25. This was over 2000 years after the events of last lesson.

PLACE.—Jacob's well, near Sychar, in Samaria.

A REMINDER.—Let us begin again by repeating our key verse, John 4:13, and may it help us to unlock the blessed truths contained in this lesson.

The Lesson Outline.

THEME.—The Water of Life

1.—Jacob's Well of Water, vs. 1-6.

(1) A Thirsty Traveler, vs. 1, 2.

(2) A Needy Soul, v. 7.

(3) A Simple Request, v. 7.

(4) An Awakened Interest, v. 9.

2.—Jesus' Well of Living Water, vs. 10-15.

(1) An Unknown Friend, v. 10.

(2) A Waiting Gift, v. 10.

(3) Unsatisfying Water, v. 13.

(4) Satisfying Water, v. 14.

Comparing Scripture with Scripture.

1. Jacob's Well of Water. (1) A Thirsty Traveler, vs. 1, 2.—Here we have the humanity of Christ emphasized.

"Wearied with His journey," and thirsty, and yet not too weary or thirsty to earn for the soul of the woman who came to draw water. His own personal needs were forgotten in the supreme longing to do the will of Him that sent Him. (V. 34). Whether at midnight with Nicodemus, or in the heat of the day, weary with travel, Jesus was eager to work for souls. What an example for Christian workers.—Gal. 6:9; 2 Tim. 4:2. We have here also a wonderfully suggestive lesson in tact in soul winning. Jesus began with the natural and led up to the spiritual. He asks a little favor that he may bestow a greater one. He avoided all the controversial points and held the woman to the main point of her own personal condition and needs. At the beginning she did not appear at all hopeful as an inquirer or possible convert, but Jesus' love and patience won. And what an enthusiastic convert she became. The verses following our lesson tell the prominent part this transformed woman of the town played in that two days' revival at Sychar.

(2) A Needy Soul, v. 7.—From the verses following our lesson we learn that this woman was a great sinner, a bad character in the town, but Jesus came to save just such.—Matt. 9:13. This woman came filled with thoughts of her human needs, and was unconscious of a higher need. "Her need was so great that she knew no need," save that of this life. She came with earthen pitcher to draw natural water, to supply a temporal need. And the world is full of such to-day.

(3) A Simple Request, v. 7.—But it proved the really stepping stone to the supreme question of the soul's need. By the asking of this favor Jesus was breaking down the barriers which for centuries had separated the Jews and Samaritans and prevented the one from having intercourse with the other. The request was so unexpected and unusual that it amazed the woman, as evidenced by her question in verse 9. One reason why so many earnest Christians fail when seeking to speak God's message to needy souls that they talk from a distance. They try to talk over the barriers, instead of first breaking down the barriers to the heart by loving contact. Love always finds a way.

(4) An Awakened Interest, v. 9.—The soul is half won whose interest is aroused and who is drawn out to ask questions. It was Jesus' opportunity to speak His message. To have spoken sooner would have found unresponsive soil and a wasted message.

2. Jesus' Well of Living Water. (1) An Unknown Friend, v. 11.—Jesus a stranger to her, and yet she not a stranger to Him. Multitudes to-day who know not Jesus, but He knows each individual soul. How and to realize that the Saviour of the world is unknown to the world.

(2) A Waiting Gift, v. 10.—"The Gift of God." Not something to be bought. Not something to be earned. But a gift, a free gift.—Isa. 55:1. A gift to be received. But, oh, how many are rejecting it. This gift, the living water, is the Holy Spirit. See John 7:37-39; Luke 11:13; John 6:63.

(3) Unsatisfying Water, v. 13.—Jacob's well could only satisfy temporarily. So with all temporal things. They can never satisfy. This world has never yet supplied the soul's thirst. To realize how unsatisfying the water the world gives, one has but to look on every hand at the discontent, the mad rush after pleasure, the eager grasping for more, the longing for something which is not possessed.—Isa. 55:2.

(4) Satisfying Water, v. 14.—(God alone, by His indwelling Spirit, can satisfy the needs and longings of the soul.—Isa. 58:11; Ps. 145:16; 107:3. Not only is the thirst of the soul satisfied by the Holy Spirit, but He is a "Well of water springing up into everlasting life," and overflowing to the blessing of those about. May we say as did the woman: "Sir, give me this water that I thirst not."

The Golden Text.

"Whoever will, let him take the water of life freely." Water of life—the Holy Spirit (John 7:37-39). THE SINNER needs to drink to realize his condition (John 16:8). He needs to drink to know Jesus as Saviour (John 15:26). He needs to drink to know God as Father (Rom. 8:15-17). THE SAINT needs to drink to learn the truth (John 16:13). He needs to drink to obtain help (Rom. 8:26). He needs to drink to have power over appetites and lusts (Gal. 5:16, 17). He needs to drink to be sanctified (Rom. 15:16; 1 Cor. 6:11), and to have power in service (Acts 1:8).



THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE

In a hour, 24, with a woman lay prostrate, gasping her life away. So brutal and brutal you scarce could trace Womanhood's semblance in form or face. Yet the hair that over the pillow rolled In a tangled mass was like the waves of gold; And never a suppler in word or deed, Aided a dabbler foot or hand.

Bald one who ministered to her need, "None but a coward could do this deed." And what bitter fate could have saved the grim That a helpless creature like this could "harm?" Then the dim eyes busy with death's eclipse, Grew a shadow and the swollen lips

Murmured faintly: "He loves me well—My husband—twice drunk—he's not to blame. When he comes to himself, that I forgive. Poor fellow—for him I would like to give. A shelter a home on the world with me. And a drunkard's wife on the moon with me."

O fathers who your daughters rear, Remember a daughter is lying here! O brothers of abject, some and all, What the fate of your prostitute comes out of earth! However you, ever your home, Be it palace or cottage, death heaven's blue dome. This demon of drink can enter in, For law strikes home and bargains with sin.

You have legalized crime, you have let it stand, Now hand them over the soul you sold. Keep pushing them forward, drink, buy, drink! Your fathers are paid for your soul's sin.

And in the great mart where men and women strive, Clearest of all things are human lives.—Chicago Times-Clean

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL

Interesting Comparison of the Drinking Proclivities of Europe and the United States.

How much beer wine and spirits are drunk in the various countries of Europe as compared with our consumption in the United States has been the subject of a study by the national bureau of statistics, the summarized results of which are just published. There has been taken in exclusion from the figures for European countries such spirits as may be used in the arts and in manufactures, but in the United States it has not been possible to do this. It is stated, however, that a deduction on the account of about 100,000 gallons or something over 5 per cent, should be made from the American total. The figures are, of course, influenced by population, and must be reduced to basis of population for comparison. Taking spirits that it appears that even Frenchman drinks in the course of the year 2.41 gallons, each. Austria 2.13, each German 2.11, the Russian, 1.41, the Briton 1.38, the Roman 1.29, there is government monopoly there, the Italian only .61. Consumption in the United States, 1.43 for each person is greater than that of Russia and Italy, but less than that in any other country. Of wine the largest consumption is in France, 34.73 for each person, in Italy it is 31.85. The German drinks only 1.69, the Briton 1.28, the American .48, the Briton .39, the Swede .38, the Russian there are no figures. The largest consumption of beer per head is in Belgium, 56.59 gallons, then follows Great Britain, with 35.42, the German drinks 30.7, the American follows, but far behind, with 18.81, then comes the Swede with 8.33, and the Frenchman with 7.48. The Russian drinks only 1.13, the Italian only .20 gallons annually. If we combine these figures together, assuming spirits to contain 50 per cent alcohol, wine 10 and beer 5 per cent, we shall find the consumption of alcohol (100 per cent.) to be largest in France, 5.19 gallons. Then follow Belgium, 3.67, Italy, 3.49, Germany 2.65, Great Britain, 2.50, the United States, excluding the 100,000 gallons for use in the arts, 1.61, Sweden, 1.52, and Russia, .70 (excluding wheat). The relatively high rate of Sweden and Russia will be a surprise to many, the comparatively good position of the United States must be very gratifying. It may be worth noting, in this connection, that the largest revenue from taxation of the liquor traffic is derived by Russia, \$21,061,000. This includes the revenue from the sale of spirits, the amount credited to the excise tax proper being \$15,128,602. The United States comes next with \$10,711,925, Great Britain follows with \$178,367,000; France, with \$82,367,000, and Germany with \$58,750,000.—N. Y. Churchman

NOTES FROM AFIELD.

Here the saloon do you any good? If it does, in what way? asks the American Lasso.

Thunmunda kills 70 per cent of his alcoholic victims, and but 28 per cent of his non-drinkers.—Hail of Progress.

There are 26,000,000 children of school age in the United States, under the temperance educational laws. In 1882 there were none.

If old toppers will "get it anyhow," let them; but let sensible citizens avoid raising a new crop of toppers from young men and boys, through the open saloon.—American Issue.

"I hear he is a confirmed tip-topple."

"How awful! I always fancied he was a teetotaler!"—Judge.

Adrian Iselin, a New York millionaire, has purchased a roadhouse near Fort Sloon and turned it into a temperance tavern to prevent the soldiers from spending their wages for liquor.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

THE GURLER MILK PAIL.

An Invention, Free to the Public, Which Is an Aid to Keeping Milk Clean.

The Gurler milk pail, which is shown in the illustration, is a pail conceived by H. B. Gurler, of De Kalb, Ill., who has for years been making a high-class of sanitary milk for Chicago infants and invalids. It is not patented, neither do I know of anyone manufacturing it for the trade, says Dr. G. M. Twitchell, of New York Tribune Farmer. I have had a number made by a local tinsmith, at a cost of \$2.25 complete, as shown, and of extra good material.

The cover is removed from one pail and the hooks where the gauze is at-



THE GURLER MILK PAIL.

tached can readily be seen. The absorbent cotton is spread between two layers of gauze, and the whole is attached by catching over the hooks on the cover. The pail is emptied through the covered spout, so that it is not opened until the milking is completed. The expense for gauze and cotton is slight, and these should be used fresh every milking. At the same time it must be distinctly understood that this is not a lazy or shiftless man's pail. It is not built to relieve from any obligation resting on the dairyman, but is one of the essential steps toward clean, sweet pure milk, to be observed along with each and every other if a high-class product is desired.

Cows must be brushed, udders kept clean, teats made healthy and good sound food provided, and if anyone is neglected the pail can surely have no place, for it accompanies these steps of thoroughness which give Mr. Gurler and a few others national reputations and success in the production of sanitary milk. By all means get the pail and milk through absorbent cotton, but let this be only the measure of neatness manifest at every step. When we reach this standard of dairy work the poor cream will be eliminated, barn odors will disappear, dirt will not be found in the separator, and a better demand and higher prices will be realized by the individual producers. In the cry now going up for pure food products the first step is to guard the milk supply, if for no other reason than that it plays such an important part in saving the lives of the little ones.

MATURITY OF THE APPLE.

A Distinction Which Some Horticulturists Are Making in the Condition of the Fruit.

Some of our horticulturists are making a difference between the mature apple and the ripe apple, though the general public recognizes no such distinction. We will let our horticultural friends have their way, however. The apple is mature when it has attained its full growth. It is not ripe till it has become mellow with the operations of sunlight, heat and time. The mature apple is in the best shape for pickling. If it be left on the tree till it is fully ripe it will be a short keeper, while if it is picked at the time of maturity it will keep for a long time even under usual farm conditions. As different varieties of apples mature at different times it will easily be seen that the mixed orchard is a hard one to keep track of. The old way of harvesting was to begin to pick the apples on a certain date and then take all as they came, the long keepers and the short keepers, the mature apples and the immature apples.

THE VEGETABLE CELLAR.

A Suggestion to Farmers Who Have Furnaces—How One Man Managed.

In the winter is the time the farmer takes to lay his plans for the future. We think that nothing will be better worth his attention this winter than the question of a storage cellar for potatoes, cabbages, squashes and other products of the field. There was a time when the cellar under the farm house was cool enough in winter to keep most of the vegetables that it was desired to keep for some months. But little by little the big furnace has invaded the home of the farmer, and the cellar is no longer the good storage place it was, says the Farmers' Review. The night temperature now runs to 50 degrees and the day temperature to 70 degrees and higher.

All farm vegetables begin to show deterioration in a few weeks from being stored. The cabbages and beets wilt and the potatoes shrivel and send out sprouts, which have to be broken off again and again to prevent the nourishment and moisture in the potato being drawn into the sprout. It is evident that the man with a furnace will have to arrange his cellar in some other way than by leaving it one open space.

Recently a professor in one of our agricultural colleges was describing to the writer a most admirable cold storage room in his cellar. He has a furnace, and, as is common, the furnace must have a supply of cold air. He has had a brick partition built across one end of his cellar, and the cold air for the furnace is drawn through this room. It has one aperture opening to the outside, while on the inside the air goes into the cold air pipe of the furnace.

There is a window in the cold storage room, and of course a door admits from that into the other part of the cellar. On cool days, when the temperature is not so low as to freeze the vegetables, the professor opens the window wide and lets the vegetable cellar with cold air, and then closes it enough to admit of only the amount of draft necessary to keep the furnace going.

The results are found to be admirable, and all vegetables stored there, as well as the apples, are kept in a perfect state of preservation till used.

ALL-AROUND FARM GATE.

This Tells How One May Be Built Which Will Do Away with All Sagging.

When a gate is of considerable length, as farm gates must be to let a wagon pass through, there is always danger that they will sag, and mainly because the device used for the latch is faulty. Try the following plan of constructing a latch and see if it does not work well, says the Indianapolis News. Have the blacksmith bend a piece of half-inch round iron in L shape, making one arm one-quarter of an inch longer than the thickness of the post and the gate-board, the other

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.

CATTLE—Common \$2.60 @ 3.75
Heavy steers 4.65 @ 5.00
CALVES—Extra 8.00 @ 8.45
HOGS—Ch. packers 4.85 @ 4.95
Mixed packers 4.75 @ 4.85
SHEEP—Extra 5.00 @ 5.25
LAMBS—Extra 5.00 @ 5.25
FLOUR—Spring pat. 6.20 @ 6.45
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1.19 @ 1.21
No. 3 winter 1.10 @ 1.17
CORN—No. 2 mixed 46 @ 46 1/2
No. 2 white 45 1/2 @ 45 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed 33 @ 33 1/2
No. 2 white 33 1/2 @ 33 3/4
RYE—No. 2 82 @ 86
HAY—Ch. timothy 12.50 @ 14.15
PORK—Clear mess 6.75 @ 6.87 1/2
LARD—Steam 6.75 @ 6.87 1/2
Butter—Ch. dairy 31 1/2 @ 31 3/4
Choice creamery 32 1/2 @ 32 3/4
APPLES—Choice 1.50 @ 1.60
POTATOES—Per bu 1.50 @ 1.60
TOBACCO—New 5.00 @ 5.10
Old 4.50 @ 4.75

FARM NOTES.

In the making of cornstarch about 10,000,000 bushels of corn are now used annually. There is nitrogen in snow, but some of us would like to receive it as a gift in some other form! The corn plant is a deep feeder, and the soil on which it is grown should be loosened deeply. Our farmers must learn to utilize every resource and utilize it completely. This is the secret that has made many a manufacturer rich. By proper preparation of the land and judicious cultivation of the growing crop, it is possible to greatly increase the yield of any crop grown on the farm. The department of agriculture found by tests that no corn planter will drop evenly unless the grains are graded to size. This has led to the invention of corn graders. When they are used the planters do accurate work.

Feed Silage After Milking.

Where the practice is to feed silage before milking, the milk will be off flavor certainly as often as once a week. I have had the milk of the herd come to the pail free from any taint for a long interval, then a mess came with an offensive odor and have found that silage had been fed before milking. Silage should be fed after milking. (C. D. Smith, of the Michigan Agricultural College.)

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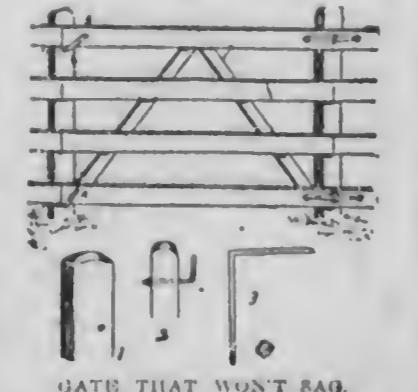
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GATE THAT WON'T SAG.

arm should be about ten inches long. Bore a hole through the post under the board near the edge of the post, put the threaded end of the bent iron through and screw on the nut. Have the same arrangement at the lower part of the gate. When the gate is to be closed turn the bar so that it will not be in the way, and so when the gate is closed it will rest on the bar. Then turn the bar back so that the upright piece will be in position over the board. If, after a while, the bar works too readily, a nail may be placed in position against which the bar will rest when it is turned.

The illustration with the drawn details shows the whole plan in such a clear manner that anyone can construct such a gate and attach the latches.

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Our Petty Exclusiveness.

"If Japan holds a world's fair," says a contemporary, "it will not insist on compelling all the American girls to leave the country after it ends." More than 50 years ago, through our selfishness, we rescued Japan from her exclusiveness. It now seems about time for Japan or some other nation to rescue us from our exclusiveness.—Louisville Courier-Journal

Green Diamond.

Quite a unique jewel is an apple-green diamond owned by the prince of Wales. It was discovered in South Africa, and is the largest stone of the shade in the world. Apple-green is a very rare and precious species. It was found two and a half years ago, and weighs three and a half carats. The value placed upon it by connoisseurs is £1,600.

Helped by Irrigation.

About 1,000 acres of valuable fruit lands have been brought under water by the construction of the De Weese dam, in the Wet mountain valley, near Westcliffe, Col. The reservoir is one of the largest in the continental state and its waters render valuable much land in Lincoln Park, near Canon City.

Distinctly Agricultural.

At present New Zealand is distinctly an agricultural and dairying colony, but recent investigations by engineers as to the possibilities of deriving electric power from rivers and waterfalls indicate that it may become a great manufacturing center.

Guessing It.

"My dear," began Merchant, rather awkwardly, "if anyone should tell you they saw me at lunch to-day—"

"Who was she, John?" interrupted his wife, "and who saw you with her?" Philadelphia Press

In Polar Regions.

Outside the polar regions there remains unexplored, it is claimed, about one-fifth of the land surface of the globe. Fifteen years ago the unknown portions were about one-eighth of the earth's total.

Fresh Fish.

In some Russian cafes fish are kept alive in tanks. A guest at one of these houses selects his fish from the tank, water, and waits until it can be dressed, and cooked especially for him.

Nothing New.

Miss Nooney: You didn't know I was interested in leishman, did you?"

Miss Helting: Why, yes, I supposed you were, as usual; but I didn't know where Philadelphia Press

Ribbon Sign.

In south Greenland the color of the hair ribbon which a woman ties around her head denotes the social condition of the wearer whether she be maid or widow.

Easy Mark.

"What is an optimist?"

A man who thinks that if he writes "Rush" on a letter it will be delivered sooner than otherwise.—Cleveland Leader

Easy Enough.

Teacher: What is the plural of marriage?

Pupil: Mormonism.—N. Y. Press

In Most Cases.

When a married woman wishes she were a man her husband is apt to echo the wish.—Chicago Daily News

Just Fall In.

It is another illustration of the loss of compensation that most men who fall in life succeed in love.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.

CATTLE—Common \$2.60 @ 3.75
Heavy steers 4.65 @ 5.00
CALVES—Extra 8.00 @ 8.45
HOGS—Ch. packers 4.85 @ 4.95
Mixed packers 4.75 @ 4.85
SHEEP—Extra 5.00 @ 5.25
LAMBS—Extra 5.00 @ 5.25
FLOUR—Spring pat. 6.20 @ 6.45
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1.19 @ 1.21
No. 3 winter 1.10 @ 1.17
CORN—No. 2 mixed 46 @ 46 1/2
No. 2 white 45 1/2 @ 45 3/4
OATS—No. 2 mixed 33 @ 33 1/2
No. 2 white 33 1/2 @ 33 3/4
RYE—No. 2 82 @ 86
HAY—Ch. timothy 12.50 @ 14.15
PORK—Clear mess 6.75 @ 6.87 1/2
LARD—Steam 6.75 @ 6.87 1/2
Butter—Ch. dairy 31 1/2 @ 31 3/4
Choice creamery 32 1/2 @ 32 3/4
APPLES—Choice 1.50 @ 1.60
POTATOES—Per bu 1.50 @ 1.60
TOBACCO—New 5.00 @ 5.10
Old 4.50 @ 4.75

FARM NOTES.

In the making of cornstarch about 10,000,000 bushels of corn are now used annually. There is nitrogen in snow, but some of us would like to receive it as a gift in some other form! The corn plant is a deep feeder, and the soil on which it is grown should be loosened deeply. Our farmers must learn to utilize every resource and utilize it completely. This is the secret that has made many a manufacturer rich. By proper preparation of the land and judicious cultivation of the growing crop, it is possible to greatly increase the yield of any crop grown on the farm. The department of agriculture found by tests that no corn planter will drop evenly unless the grains are graded to size. This has led to the invention of corn graders. When they are used the planters do accurate work.

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Buggy or Carriage Harness?

PINE WEATHER and fine roads invite you to drive, both for pleasure and profit.

Does your Harness look as well as the rest of your turnout or is it shabby, and thus detract from the general appearance? If so, there's an easy way out of it. Select a new set of Buggy or Carriage Harness from Our Large Stock, at astonishingly reasonable prices. However, if you decide to make your old harness do, let us put it in good repair for you. It won't cost much.

T. J. MOBERLY,

Main St. Richmond, Ky.

Greatly in Demand.

Nothing is more in demand than a medicine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser, such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them! At East End Drug Co., 25... guaranteed.

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS

Owing to poor health I am forced to close out my entire stock to quit business. I have 25 sets of the finest Vermont Marble and granite Tombstones and Monuments which I will sell at greatly reduced prices. Here is your opportunity to get an extra good bargain. Orders will be filled promptly. Write or call for designs and prices.

Berea Monumental Works.

S. McGUIRE, Prop. - Berea, Ky.

Kodol DYSPEPSIA CUPE

DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT

The \$1.00 bottle contains a 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF

E. C. DEWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

MONUMENTS.

Gravestones, Statuary

Granite and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

GOLDEN & FLORA.

RICHMOND, Ky.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets

No More Stomach Troubles.

All stomach trouble is removed by the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It gives the stomach perfect rest by digesting what you eat without the stomach's aid. The food builds up the body, the rest restores the stomach to health. You don't have to diet yourself when taking Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. J. D. Erskine, of Allen, Mich., says, "I suffered heartburn and stomach trouble for some time. My sister-in-law has had the same trouble and was not able to eat for six weeks. She lived entirely on warm water. After taking two bottles of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure she was entirely cured. She now eats heartily and is in good health. I am glad to say Kodol gave me instant relief."

To Citizens of Berea and Vicinity:

My shop is the most complete and up to date in this part of the State for doing all kinds of

WATCH and CLOCK WORK, JEWELRY REPAIRING, Etc.

I do work for most prominent people of Berea and vicinity.

Work sent to me by mail or express will have prompt attention and charges paid one way.

S. G. FRANKLIN,

Mt. Vernon, Ky.

REFERENCE: Bank of Mt. Vernon.

Berea College

Founded 1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young Ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for full term of 14 weeks maybe brought within \$20.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opens September 14.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

FOR INFORMATION AND FRIENDLY ADVICE ADDRESS THE SECRETARY,

WILL C. GAMBLE - Berea, Madison County, Ky.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be

hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

Whites Station, Ky.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect May 1, 1904

Going North Train 1, Daily

Leave Berea 8:48 a. m.

Arrive Richmond 4:12 p. m.

Arrive Paris 5:28 a. m.

Arrive Cincinnati 7:50 a. m.

Going South Train 2, Daily

Leave Berea 12:55 p. m.

Arrive Richmond 1:25 p. m.

Arrive Paris 3:18 p. m.

Arrive Cincinnati 6:00 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily

Leave Berea 11:24 p. m.

Arrive Livingston 2:05 p. m.

Train No. 1 and No. 5 make connection at Livingston for Jellison and the South with No. 21 and No. 27.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.

\$50 INVESTMENT

In Real Estate stock during the first three years of the Company's existence

NOW WORTH \$50,000

This is evidence of the enormous profit producing properties of a company stockholding public interest in the company. THE AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, INC. HAS MADE THE MOST RAPID ADVANCEMENT KNOWN IN CONNECTION WITH A NEW STOCK OFFERING. United States Government has adopted the company's stock. New, important contracts all over the world assure enormous profits. Stock purchased under "Savings Plan" can before October 1, 1904 receive FIFTY PER CENT MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION IN CASH, payable October 15. Write for full particulars to GREATER NEW YORK SECURITY CO., 41-43 Wall St., New York.

WINCHESTER

Send your name and address on a postal card, and we will send you our 150-page illustrated catalogue free.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. 180 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Speedy Relief.

A salve that heals without a scar is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. No remedy effects such speedy relief. It draws out inflammation, soothes, cools and heals all cuts, burns and bruises. A sure cure for Piles and skin diseases. DeWitt's is the only genuine Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of counterfeits, they are dangerous. Sold by East End Drug Co.

THE LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER OF THE EAST.



Little Schoolmaster—It's a Shame to Whip This Boy So Often When He Has So Much Trouble at Home, But He Must Learn His Geography Lesson.

A LULL IN FIGHTING

Russian Losses in Recent Battle Are Estimated at Between 36,000 and 42,000.

JAPANESE LOST ABOUT 7,000.

Many of the Bodies of the Killed Have Not Yet Been Gathered and Buried.

Gen. Mischenko's Wound Is Serious—Gen. Kondratovitch Was Shot Through Lung, and Bullet Lodged in His Spine.

London, Feb. 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says the Russian casualties in the engagements from January 25 to January 29 are now estimated at between 36,000 and 42,000 and those of the Japanese at 7,000.

Mukden, Feb. 1.—There is another lull in the fighting, but it is impossible to tell how long it will last. The Russian losses the last few days were about 10,000. Many of the bodies of the killed have not yet been gathered. Gen. Stackelberg's corps was the heaviest loser. The Japanese losses, according to Chinese reports, were also heavy. The Russians took about 600 prisoners. The Japanese forces on the Russian right were originally about 10,000, who were routed and panic-stricken, but afterwards they were strongly reinforced from the Japanese right.

Gen. Mischenko's wound is serious, a bullet having fractured his knee joint. Gen. Kondratovitch was shot through the lungs, and the bullet lodged at his spine, from whence it has been extracted. His chief of staff, Col. Andriof, was severely wounded in the head.

The Plans Changed. Mukden, Jan. 31, via Tien Tsin.—There is no apparent connection between the starting of the battle of January 25 and the domestic excitement at St. Petersburg, nor orders just issued to abandon the planned advance against the Japanese positions. The effect of the trouble in Russia is as yet imperceptible here. The facts are not generally known. Officers possessing information of occurrences at home say that the disaffected are probably using the present war as a pretext for their periodical demonstrations, which were known, are regarded no more seriously than formerly.

The commander-in-chief's orders to abandon the advance are reported to state two reasons for stopping the advance—first, the losses sustained; second, the failure of a quick attack, upon which the advance depended. The precise meaning of the above is not apparent. Notwithstanding the order to cease, a tenacious conflict continued in the vicinity of San Chiau, a fortified outpost on the Japanese left, where it is reported the Russians have taken the outer works.

Bronze Medals of Honor. Washington, Feb. 1.—Senator Lodge introduced a bill authorizing the striking of bronze medals of honor to be awarded to persons displaying conspicuous courage in saving lives in railroad wrecks or in preventing such wrecks.

The Loss Was Heavy. St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—A telegram from Schlatun states that the Russian losses from January 25 to 28 were 10,000, but that the percentage of dead was small. The Japanese losses were very heavy. Over 300 were made prisoners.

IN THE CONGRESS.

An Amendment To the Army Bill Was Defeated in the House.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senate.—The senate continued the consideration of the joint statehood bill with Mr. Nelson as the principal speaker. A number of bills were passed, including one largely increasing the fees for incorporating stock companies in the District of Columbia.

House.—The treatment by Gen. Nelson A. Miles of Jefferson Davis, president of the confederacy, during the time he was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, Va., was recalled when Mr. Williams (Miss.), the minority leader, tried to secure the adoption of the senate amendment to the house provision regarding retired officers serving with the state militia. Messrs. Hull (Ia.) and Hay (Va.) endorsed the house provision, making it retroactive. The latter declared it was democratic doctrine to save money and for that reason called upon the democrats to stand by the committee. It was at this juncture that Mr. Williams arose and spoke of the action of Gen. Miles in placing shackles on the ankles of Jefferson Davis. He shared, he said, the opinion of southern people, but he did not think it was the time, the place nor the way to get even. Mr. Williams' motion to agree to the senate amendment which does not make the law concerning retired officers retroactive was lost, 79 to 171. The bill then was sent to conference.

AUTOMOBILE RACING.

H. L. Bowden, in His Twin 60-Horse Power Car, Made a Mile in 32.45.

Ormond, Fla., Feb. 1.—The greatest automobile meeting ever held in this country or any other country so far as smashing records is concerned closed here.

The last performance was the running of a mile in 32.45 seconds by H. L. Bowden in his twin 60-horse power car. After the day's events had been finished he asked permission of the officials to try for the kilometer and mile records and the course was cleared for him. He took a good flying start and as he tripped the wire of the automatic timing machine the crowd expected a new world's record, for the car was going faster than the speed of a hurricane. Unfortunately the kilometer time was not caught on the automatic, but several watches gave it as 20 3/4 seconds, the world's record being 21.25.

The ten-mile record was again smashed to pieces. It was in the final of the Ormond derby for the Maj. Attiler trophy. Young MacDonald, who won the trophy, covered the ten miles in 6:15. The record before this meet was 6:50, made by W. K. Vanderbilt last year.

Colored Soldiers' Home.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senator Hale offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of a memorial national home in honor of deceased colored soldiers of the civil war, the home to be used for indigent soldiers and their needy families.

Sailed For the Isthmus.

New York, Feb. 1.—Dr. Charles L. Reed, of Cincinnati, and Thomas Goff, of Washington, commissioner to settle remaining differences between the United States and Panama arising under the canal convention, sailed for the Isthmus.

Consuls Appointed.

Panama, Feb. 1.—President Amador has made the following appointments: C. Gilbert Wheeler, to be consul at Chicago; James H. Shaler, formerly superintendent of the Panama railroad, to be consul at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. Campbell has been considerably under the weather lately.

Misses Douglas, Hendricks and Welch took a Richmond trip Saturday.

Tom Adams, who has been in Hamilton for some months, is back again.

Miss Adelia Fox, of Narrow Gap, visited with Mrs. Frost the past week, returning Monday.

A new iron bridge of heavier weight than is now over Brushy fork will replace the old one.

Mrs. S. TouVelle returned Monday night from Celina, O., where she has been on a visit for sometime.

Mrs. Maggie Adams Overly, Hamilton, Ohio, was called to the death bed of her father Sunday night.

Mrs. J. W. Dinsmore has recovered from a very painful attack of grippe, and is once more teaching her classes.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Lewis have gone to Cincinnati, where Mr. Lewis will work at his painter's trade until Summer.

The condition of Miss Laura Duncan remains about the same. The expected operation has not yet been performed.

W. D. Logsdon and family moved from Brassfield to Berea Friday, and will live in Mr. Kidd's house on Center Street.

Mrs. J. C. Burnham on Thursday night entertained at a six o'clock course dinner four friends. A pleasant evening was spent.

Miss Brooks held a revival service for scholars of the colored school Wednesday afternoon, with the good results of 34 starting the new life.

Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge entertained at dinner Saturday night Misses Bearinger, Hollister, Hendricks, Sypher and Dr. and Mrs. Crowley.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bellebaum were called to Louisville Monday night on account of sudden illness of relative. Mr. Bellebaum returned Wednesday morning.

Again we were so favored with wintry weather as to make possible two sleighing parties of College young people; one on Monday, and the other Tuesday afternoon.

Rev. Thos. Smith, of Clarence, Ky., will preach at Silver Creek Baptist church Saturday and Sunday, February 4 and 5, at 11 a. m., and a good attendance is solicited. Business of importance.

Grover C. Hunt died at Paint Lick January 10th, aged 19 years and 6 months. He was buried in the Bontwright graveyard. Two sisters at home and three brothers in Illinois are left.

Miss Melina White, of Fayette, Missouri, Miss Margaret White of Richmond, cousins of J. W. Stephens, came on Saturday for a short visit. Monday night, a few of the young folks were invited in to meet them.

Married at the parsonage of the Second Church, Thursday afternoon, Mr. Frank Abney to Miss Ellen Evans. Rev. Mr. McCully performed the ceremony. Only a few friends were present.

A Day of Prayer and fasting for the Churches throughout the United States has been set for Saturday. Owing to the work already being done in the Gospel meetings, it is thought best that no formal observance be held here.

One of our oldest residents, Mr. Wm. M. Adams, senr., passed away Monday night. His funeral was held at the house, two miles from Berea, at 9:30; thence his burial in the Richmond Cemetery at 1:30 p.m. The Masons had charge of the services.

Mrs. A. E. Thomson, now visiting in Medina, Ohio, writes that on a visit to her brother Judge A. A. Thayer, of Canton, Ohio, she attended a McKinley memorial banquet. She is now engaged in visiting her brothers and other relatives and will return next week.

The complete results of the Gospel Meetings will be published next week. To-day, we near the close, and can report that the number of converts has steadily increased each night. The feeling of interest in the work and the opportunity to hear so powerful a speaker as Evangelist Hunt has packed the house nightly with students and townspeople.

Rev. A. T. Beattie, of Forsythe, Mo., has been a visitor from the middle of last week, over Sunday. The Southern Presbyterian Church of that place will soon establish an industrial education plant, making horticulture a leading feature, as it is near the famous Ozark fruit region. As conditions are somewhat similar to those of Eastern Kentucky, Mr. Beattie is making a tour of several schools, going from here to London, Ky., and thence to Asheville, N. C.

SUCH A SURPRISE!



—New York Press.

HORSES.

A horse unaccustomed to the whip will know the meaning of it when it is used at once to correct a fault.

A great majority of the spavins and rheumisms, not to speak of the heaves and numerous other horse ailments, are caused by rough and thoughtless driving.

Common sense should tell any one that a horse should be started, urged forward and stopped by the voice and that resort to the whip should never be had unless absolutely necessary.

A horse that must be whipped continually to get work out of him is no good and had a little better be shot. He is an annoyance and a nuisance. He is like an eye servant that must be watched all the time.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

CHANGE OF DATE.

As the number announced as next in the Lyceum Course, viz., Louis Spencer Daniel, February 3rd, would interfere with the Revival Meetings, the Bureau has kindly arranged for a change which will greatly accommodate our people. Instead of Mr. Daniel, we are to have Williamson, the gifted Reader of his own productions, on Saturday, Feb. 11th. He is a second James Whitcomb Riley, and will greatly delight both young and old.

If you have a house to rent or a farm to sell, try a want ad in THE CITIZEN.

C. J. Hanson & Co. can always save you money.

Broke Into Welch's Store

and at one stroke cut the prices beyond all reason.

We have opened **THE STAG**, where we have everything in our new store—**MENS' and BOYS' WEAR.**

While moving and going through the stock we find about

**ONE HUNDRED SUITS. ODDS AND ENDS,
NO TWO ALIKE. WORTH FROM
\$5.00 to \$12.00**

And we need the room they occupy, and any one who has **Twenty Dimes** can own one. Now don't wait for they are going fast.

You will admit that this is the nerviest sale ever opened in this county.

We can convince you that we can furnish you with all your wants as cheap as any other dealer in Berea owns the goods himself in any line.

S. E. Welch.

LOOM END SALE

Begins Friday, January 27th

Perhaps some of our customers may not understand this expression. At the Mills there are always remnants left over from the original run, which average from one to two yards in length. They are identical in quality with the goods sold in bolts.

**THESE GOODS WILL ALL BE SOLD
BY THE POUND**

At unheard-of prices. Here is your chance to literally get three dresses for the price of one. The beauty of these artistic designs in

Dimities,
Pongees,

Silk Mulls
and Crepes

Are sure to make them move quickly. Do not misunderstand us. These dainty Dress Goods are remnants of weaves you pay 20 and 30 cents per yard for.

C. J. HANSON & CO.

The Shop for Ladies, Berea, Ky.

Do You Intend Building this Year?

If so it is well to begin now to plan and figure. But in figuring :

DON'T CONSIDER THE PRICE ONLY
as there is a great difference in the quality of different grades of materials.

We will place in a heavy stock of lumber for the Spring business and will be glad to quote you prices. We will not be undersold. Now is a good time to let us figure on your plans and specifications so that the work will not be delayed when the Spring opens up. Prompt attention given to custom work.

J. BURDETTE & SONS,
Contractors and Builders.

Planing and Saw Mill, Berea, Kentucky.

If you want a good second hand square

**Piano OR
AN Organ**

You can get a bargain in them at the furniture store in Berea, Ky.

R. H. Chrisman,
Opposite Welch's. Phone 26.

Coal

At bin near depot
12 1/2 c. to 13 c.

Delivered for
13 1/2 c. to 14 c

Phone 85.

Chas. L. Hanson.

HAPPENINGS IN ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE

News in a Condensed Form Collected For the Benefit of Our Readers.

CONGRESS AND WAR IN THE EAST.

What the Government Officials Are Doing—Interesting Foreign Notes, Progress of Russian Strike and Other Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

A bill has been introduced in the house providing that in labor disputes no injunction shall not be issued until opportunity shall have been afforded the adverse party to the proceedings to be heard in court.

Senator Foraker introduced an amendment to the post office appropriation bill increasing from \$500,000 to \$800,000 the appropriation for the extension of the pneumatic tube service.

James L. Cowles, the secretary of the Federal Progress League, submitted to the house committee on post offices and post roads an argument in behalf of the bill now pending before that committee for the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter.

The house passed the agricultural appropriation bill without material amendment. The usual discussion of the provision for free seed distribution was indulged in.

A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the river at Shreveport, La., was passed by the senate, also a bill restoring to the public domain lands at the head of the Mississippi.

Senator Martin introduced an amendment to the rate making bill providing for an increase of the interstate commerce commission to nine members and requiring that one member be appointed from each of the judicial circuits.

The naval appropriation bill was reported by Chairman Foss, of the house committee on naval affairs. The bill carries an appropriation of \$100,070,097, while the estimates aggregated \$119,689,635.

Senator Proctor's resolution asking the secretary of war why the fresh meat used by the American troops in the Philippines was not purchased in the United States was passed by the senate.

In the house a resolution was agreed to authorizing the department of commerce and labor to investigate the iron and steel industry of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Warsaw a group of Hungarians ran down British Vice Consul Munkacsy. Two Hungarians rushed at him with their swords, inflicting severe cuts across his face and lower lip. Warsaw is in a state of complete anarchy. Many have been killed or wounded in charges by troops, and the reckless news of Swedish-backed Hungarians.

A serious mutiny has occurred among the Russian troops at Menden as a result of the privations they have had to undergo.

At a conference of representatives of labor organizations of the United Kingdom having a total membership of 900,000, resolutions of sympathy with the St. Petersburg strikers were adopted.

The American steamer M. S. Dollar on route for Vladivostok with a cargo of provisions and forage, was seized by the Japanese in the Pacific Ocean east of Hokkaido Island.

A telegram from Chinsiamatun says the Russians lost 45 officers and 1,000 men killed or wounded at the capture of the village of Sandepes. The Russians took 102 Japanese prisoners, besides arms, weapons and ammunition.

The Russians are massing 65,000 troops on the Japanese left and center. Small forces of Russians are attacking all along the line.

A special grand jury found indictments against James Hargis, county judge of Breathitt county; Alex Hargis, former state senator; Elbert Hargis, of Jackson, brother of the other two; Ed Callahan, sheriff of Breathitt county, and Jesse Spicer, a former deputy sheriff under Callahan, all charged with conspiring to bring about the death of James Cockrell, city marshal of Jackson, Ky.

A resolution to officially recognize "Carnation day," January 29, in honor of President McKinley's birthday, was passed by the American Carnation society at the closing session of the 14th annual convention.

A representative audience of St. Louisans assembled at the Mercantile club witnessed the ceremonies of the presentation of the bronze bust of Emperor William II, which was on exhibition during the World's fair, to the city of St. Louis.

A gift of curios, valued at \$500,000, has been offered to the Smithsonian institution by Charles L. Freer, of Detroit.

Fighting has commenced in the streets in Santo Domingo. The United States converted cruiser Dixie, with marines, has been ordered to the island.

The report of the commissioner of patents for the calendar year 1904 shows receipts of \$1,657,327; expenditures, \$1,476,000, and balance in treasury to the credit of the patent office January 1, last, \$5,863,867, which includes receipts of past years.

The Retail Grocers' National convention elected the following officers: President, John A. Green, Cleveland, O.; vice president, Lorenz E. Padberg, St. Louis; secretary, Fred Mason, St. Paul, Minn.; treasurer, H. W. Schwab, Milwaukee, Wis.

Failure of the National Retail Grocers' association, before adjournment, to endorse the national pure food bill now up in the senate, is attributed to the work of a strong lobby.

In addition to the \$10,000 a week which the miners federation of Great Britain has promised the striking German coal miners, the Metal Workers' League of Stuttgart has contributed \$15,000 to the strike fund.

An explosion of 300 pounds of dynamite at the Shoenberger plant of the American Steel and Wire Co., Pittsburgh, brought painful injuries to 40 persons, temporarily disabled 15 and seriously injured 10, and broke at least 2,500 windows.

Nearby Hancock, mother of Chekhov, minister of Turkey in this country, is dead at the Turkish legation in Washington.

The First National bank of Naderland, Tex., was ordered closed by the controller and Christopher L. Williams, receiver of the Citizens' National bank, of this city, has been placed in charge.

The armored cruiser Maryland, at tained on her official trial trip an average speed of 22.365 knots an hour, thereby exceeding her contract requirement of 22 knots.

Four railway employees were killed in a collision on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad near Tallahoma, Tenn.

Gov. Davis, of the canal zone, reports that a determined effort is being made to stamp out the yellow fever in Panama. An increased force of men is now engaged in mosquito extermination work.

Capt. J. H. V. Trigg, aged 63, a native of Indianapolis, died suddenly at Duluth, Minn., from liver complaint.

The sale of water colors and oil paintings of the art collection formed by Thomas E. Waggaman, of Washington, at Mendelssohn hall, New York, realized \$23,225.

Former Gov. James H. Peabody denied a report that he intended to withdraw his name for the governorship or that he had been approached with any proposition for a compromise.

In the Nebraska state senate a bill was introduced to abolish capital punishment. The bill is simple, abolishing life sentence for the optional death penalty which the jury may recommend.

At Nogales, Fred Walters, gambler, entered a saloon and killed three men wounded another and committed suicide. He had formerly been employed there and was discharged.

D. M. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers' association, says the manufacturers will oppose the bill introduced by Representative Jenkins to regulate the use of injunction suits in labor troubles.

A Lehigh Valley locomotive of the compound type drawing a freight train exploded at Chateaufort, N. Y. Three engineers were killed and a fireman seriously injured.

Practically the entire Tennessee legislature will go to Washington March 4 in a special car to participate in the inaugural parade.

Advices from throughout the Florida orange belt show that of 50,000 boxes of oranges and grape fruit remaining on the trees about 75 per cent. has been frozen and made unsalable.

News of the death of Gen. Christian T. Christensen, of Brooklyn, at Copenhagen, Denmark, was received. Gen. Christensen served throughout the civil war, participating in the first and last battles.

The Montana senate passed the house resolution memorializing congress to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Gadsden and Atlanta, Ala., experienced an earthquake shock during the night. Many citizens were awakened. In some instances glassware was thrown from tables.

In a fire in Westchester avenue, New York, two small children were burned to death and one was seriously injured. All three were the children of Louis Saxon, who lived on the third floor.

A small group of nobles of Institute of Moscow has prepared a petition asking Emperor Nicholas to convoke a national assembly.

Stricken with an attack of apoplexy, John Dechnus Hulett, 66, assistant manager of the New York Bible house, fell from the opened window of his sleeping room on the fourth floor of his residence, in Brooklyn, and, striking the stone flagging of the alleyway below, was instantly killed.

Joseph Glatz, a noted chemist, is dead at his home, in Brooklyn, from the effects of an explosion of chemicals in his laboratory.

Severe cold is prevalent in Italy. Mount Vesuvius is covered with snow, and even at Palermo, Sicily, snow fell abundantly for the first time in 20 years.

At Battle Creek, Mich., Harry A. Knickerbocker, a painter, shot and instantly killed his wife in their home and then killed himself. They had domestic troubles, it is said.

Peter Schoffke, 65, was found frozen to death in a hut near the Cottonwood river, several miles south of New Ulm, Minn.

The illness of Cardinal Salotti has taken a serious turn and it is feared pneumonia will ensue.

Capt. R. F. Canlerbury, 82, a civil war veteran and trans-Missouri pioneer, died in Kansas City. Capt. Canlerbury was born in Kentucky.

The general assembly of North Carolina adopted a joint resolution asking the representatives of the state in congress to vote for the passage of the Hepburn-Dooley bill prohibiting interstate shipping of whisky into prohibition territory.

Fire destroyed part of the business portion of Gillespie, Ill. Loss \$75,000.

Plans have been made at the navy department for placing the armored cruiser West Virginia and the protected cruiser Albatross in commission about February 15.

W. H. Hunt, who was connected with the Pan-American bank of Chicago, which closed its doors several days ago, has been arrested in New York, charged with embezzlement.

Fears that Yaqui Indians had harmed William C. Potter, a relative of Secretary of the Navy Morton, have been allayed. A telegram announcing Mr. Potter's safety has been received by Mrs. John K. McKenzie, whose husband was slain by the savages.

William Wize, 52, an engineer on the Pennsylvania, is dead from exposure during the storm. Edward Lapp, of Hershey, Pa., his fireman, is missing and is believed to have been frozen to death.

Mrs. I. G. Spelcher, wife of Acting Overseer Spelcher, of Zion City, is dead as the result of consumption. Here is the second death which has followed a recent broad of sickness among John Alexander Dowle's chiefs and followers.

Madison county, Kentucky, is the most unique in the state in many respects. Not one Negro resides within its boundaries, nor is there a saw mill anywhere in the county.

An immense, almost startling increase in immigration is shown by the figures for the month of December which have been compiled by Commissioner of Immigration Sargent. The increase in the number of immigrants from both Russia and Austria-Hungary is particularly noteworthy.

United States revenue agents broke into the home of Edward Anderson in St. Louis and arrested Anderson, his son Thomas, George Hughes, John Frank and Laura Thomas on a charge of making oleomargarine without paying the government tax.

Many meetings were held in the principal towns of Italy to protest against the alleged Russian cruelties. Gov. Folk will send to the Missouri legislature a message asking for the enactment of a law to make the carrying of firearms a felony.

While her husband was in bed helpless from a horse's kick, which broke his leg and injured him internally, Mrs. Fred Huesking, of Hurkessville, Ill., hanged herself in the kitchen of her home.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Armstrong left Washington for Palm Beach, Fla., where they will spend a few weeks.

Sympathizers with the Russian revolutionary movement thronged the Academy of Music, New York, and applauded addresses delivered by prominent speakers.

Fifteen hundred people at Boston applauded enthusiastically denouncing the Russian aristocracy and promising financial aid to the revolution.

The boiler of a freight engine on the Big Four railroad exploded ten miles west of Bloomington, Ill. The fireman was killed and a brakeman badly injured.

The fumes from a hard coal stove caused the deaths of Mrs. Louise Mullen, 80, and her grandchildren, Nora and Clarence Jones, aged respectively 12 and 11, all being Negroes, at St. Louis.

Fire in the wholesale district of Omaha, Neb., did damage to the amount of more than half a million dollars.

The Southern hotel at Champaign, Ill., was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$75,000, covered by insurance.

Mrs. Alice Webb Duke, wife of Brodie L. Duke, was arrested in an office in Broad street, New York, on requisition papers issued by the Texas authorities for making alleged false statements.

A colored man during a fire in a dwelling in Norfolk, Va., saved his clothing and suffered two colored women in the next apartment to burn to death. He said he had to work too hard to buy his clothes to lose them saving women.

Ten deaths in the steerage of the Red Star line steamer Vanderland were reported when she arrived at New York from Antwerp and Dover.

At Ormond, Fla., Arthur E. MacDonald, driving a 90-horse power American automobile, reeled off the five miles in lightning-like speed, covering the distance in 3 minutes and 17 seconds flat. The world's record for the distance was held by W. K. Vanderbilt, who last year covered five miles in 3:31.15.

Col. Carl P. Stern, an associate with the so-called prophet Elijah Hill, of Zion City, died suddenly on board the steamship Miami, near Miami, Fla.

Cliff Torrence, deputy United States marshal, and William Curry, a special city officer, discovered a counterfeiters' cave near the Country club house half a mile north of the city limits of Waco, Tex.

The Montana house passed the senate joint memorial asking congress to enact legislation giving the interstate commerce commission power to adjust railroad rates and to enforce its rulings.

The marriage of Miss Helen Frances Warren, the daughter of Senator Francis F. Warren, of Wyoming, to Capt. John Joseph Pershing, general staff, U. S. A., took place at Epiphany Episcopal church, Washington.

Advices received by the steamer Espana are to the effect that a revolution is brewing at Puerto Cortez and other parts of Spanish Honduras.

BALDWIN'S AIRSHIP.

Ohio Man Made Successful Flight in it at Los Angeles, Cal.

The Craft Was Turned in All Directions, Describing Complete Circles Within Small Radius, and Recrossing Certain Points.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 30.—Roy Knabenshue, of Toledo, O., the aeronaut, made a successful flight in Capt. Baldwin's airship "The California Arrow" at Chutes park. Knabenshue was in flight about 45 minutes, during which time he circled within a radius of about one mile of the park, executing all sorts of maneuvers with the big aerial craft, returning finally and landing within the enclosure of the baseball grounds, from which he had started. The weather was perfect for the experiment, with just the faintest smpleton of a southwest breeze blowing. Immense throngs gathered at the hall park, the chutes and the streets for blocks distant to watch the flight. At 3.25 the airship rose gracefully from its anchorage at the hall park and soared away to the northward for half a mile, gradually rising as it gathered speed.

When about 700 feet high Knabenshue began his maneuvers, turning the craft in every direction describing complete circles within a small radius, crossing and recrossing the park above the heads of the thousands of spectators.

Capt. Baldwin had fitted the "Arrow" with a new and more powerful motor and this important work of the mechanism worked to perfection. The new motor gave great impetus to the propeller, and this, apparently, made the big irregular shaped balloon much easier to handle. It responded readily to every turn of the steering gear and was driven in every direction at sharp angles as the aeronaut desired.

At no time did the ship rise to a height of more than 1,500 feet and the manipulation of the mechanism of the airship by the operator was plainly visible to the spectators below.

A MORMON'S PREDICTION.

He Says Congress Can Not Stop the Practice of Polygamy.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 30.—J. Golden Kimball, general secretary of the first council of 79, and a very prominent Mormon, in a speech at the Gate City conference at Logan is reported to have strongly defended polygamy and predicted that congress would be unable to stop the practice. In a special dispatch to the Tribune from Logan, Kimball is quoted as saying:

"These good women in the east want congress to stop this thing polygamy. I would like to see congress try it. They will have something on their hands if they do. They want to put this down and legalize race suicide. They can't do it. The more they try it the more it will grow. We do not believe in race suicide. When we are persecuted we will live it the more congress and the country knows all we have done and can not find out anything more."

IN A STEAM BATH ROOM.

Two Young Men Were Scalded to Death in New York.

New York, Jan. 30.—Shut in the steam room of a Russian bath house in Hester street, two young men were scalded to death before their plight was realized by the attendants. Evidence that both had made frenzied efforts to attract attention was afforded by cuts and bruises on both the bodies and by blood stained scratches in the plaster of the walls against which they had groped in their efforts to find an outlet. The victims were Abraham Pastern and Peter Itook, both tailors living in Norfolk street, Alhambra street, the proprietor of the bath house, and five of the attendants were arrested and held pending an investigation.

A LONE ROBBER.

He Held at Bay 50 Men on a Chicago Street Car.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Operating alone, a robber held 50 men at bay on a Chicago avenue street car while he held and robbed P. H. Dicks, a farmer from Richardson, N. D., beating off several passengers who attempted to rescue Dicks from the clutches of the bandit, the robber forced his victim to the car railing, and after stealing his valuables, fought his way off the car, beating men and women who obstructed him, and escaped after an exciting chase.

Crusade Will Be Continued.

St. Louis, Jan. 30.—Chief of Police Kiel returned from a conference with Gov. Folk, and declared the crusade recently commenced in St. Louis against wine rooms, gambling houses and general suppression of vice will be continued.

Cheered the Red Flag.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 30.—Two hundred men and women, members of socialist societies, rose to their feet and cheered a red flag at a mass meeting held here. The object of the meeting was to raise money for Russian workmen.

Can Not Attend the Inaugural.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 30.—Negro troops from Georgia will not be allowed to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt March 4. Gov. Terrell will not grant permission to the colored troops to leave the state.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Fight Over the New Site For the Capitol Assumes a New Phase.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 26.—The fight over the new site for a statehouse assumed a new phase in the senate, when Senator Cammack elided the act of the legislature of 1860, creating the board of commissioners of the state feed-institute, institute and vesting the title to the institute land and property. He said that this act had been the use of the institute grounds for a statehouse site; first, because having been dedicated and now used for one public purpose, it can not be taken without process of law for another public purpose; second, that before it could be used as a statehouse site the act of 1860 and subsequent acts relating to the institute must be repealed, and this special session had no power to repeal any acts. Senator Campbell took the same view, but Senator Carroll argued that under the governor's call for the extra session the legislature had power "to make all necessary provisions to secure a site," therefore, if necessary to secure an available site to abolish the feed-institute institute this extra session had the power to take such a step.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 27.—The Hunt site or a deadlock between the house and senate seems to be the result of the work in the legislature. The house passed the Wells bill, naming the Hunt site and the senate adopted a substitute, naming the feed-institute site, but could not pass the bill after the substitute was adopted. The Hunt site bill was passed by a vote of 43 to 33 in the house, and Speaker Brown ruled that as it carried no appropriation but simply directed what should be done with part of an appropriation already made, it did not need 51 votes to pass it. In the senate the feed-institute site bill received 18 votes with 15 against it, but Lieut. Gov. Thorne ruled in direct opposition to Speaker Brown, and declared the bill lost because it did not receive a constitutional majority.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 28.—Harmony seems to be slowly emerging from the chaos on the capital site matter, and the faded white-winged dove of peace may be able to do the hovering act. Several democratic members of the house concluded during the night to cease following the republican lead, and when the house journal was being read, they asked and were granted permission to have the journal corrected so as to show they had voted for the Hunt site bill. Representatives Alverson, Bournea, Cochran, Frazier, Scott and Prile were recorded in this way as voting aye. Alverson had declined to vote and Prile was absent. With these votes added, the journal now shows the Hunt site bill reached 51 votes, which is enough to pass it beyond the call of the strict constructionists, who claimed that 45 votes did not legally pass it. In response to a request from the senate committee the house appointed the following informal conference committee to try to agree on a bill that will pass both bodies: Goach, Edwards, McKnight, Cochran and Speaker Brown.

STRANGE DAMAGE SUIT.

Kentucky Man Wants \$10,000 of a Patent Medicine Man.

Greenup, Ky., Jan. 28.—A novel damage suit has just been filed in the Greenup county circuit court. Col. Millard F. Wood, republican candidate for county jailer and a former United States storekeeper and gauger, asks \$10,000 damages against Dr. W. M. Fenner, a manufacturer of patent medicines at Fredonia, N. Y. Col. Wood alleges that he has lost his hearing from taking medicine from the agency and that he came very near losing his life. The suit is attracting much attention, and results will be watched with interest.

Good Price For Filles.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 27.—W. H. E. Lockwood, of Norwich, Ct., bought of John E. Madden two fillies by Topgallant and Imp. Sandrigham respectively for \$10,000. The Topgallant filly is out of Black Whirlwind and the other out of Brenan, dam of Connellor.

Attempted To Cash a Check.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 27.—Through a tip received at police headquarters from Nicholasville, J. J. Flannigan, alias Williams, of this city, was arrested while in the act of attempting to cash a check at the Phoenix National bank for \$535.

Judge James Garnett Dead.

Columbin, Ky., Jan. 27.—Judge James Garnett, 70, one of the best known lawyers and jurists in this section of Kentucky, died suddenly of heart trouble, at his home in this place.

Prominent Mason Dead.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 28.—E. C. Stillwell, 69, prominent Mason and member of Robert Burns lodge, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. Biggers, an L. & N. conductor, in Louisville, Ky.

Patient Robbed the Pest House. Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 26.—The pest house for white smallpox patients near the city was robbed of clothing and various articles. A tramp named Collier, who came here from Evansville, Ind., and applied for admission at the hospital, is missing.

Fifth Death in Family.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Mary Kempf, 68, died at her late residence. Her death is the fifth one in the family in the past five years—two daughters, one son and her husband preceding her to the grave.

THE HARGIS CASE.

Question As To Whether the Trial Will Be in Breathitt or Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 28.—43a Chief Justice J. H. Hazlett and Judge Louis McQuinn, of Frankfort, and Judge J. Smith Hayes, of Winchester, are in Lexington as representatives of the Hargis brothers and Edward Callahan, of Breathitt county, in the hope of reaching some agreement as to a method of peacefully determining whether a Breathitt county magistrate or the Fayette circuit court has prior jurisdiction to try the men indicted here on the charge of murdering Jas. Cockrell. A conference which adjourned will be resumed with the commonwealth attorney present. The special bailiff sent to Jackson to arrest Judge Hargis, Senator Hargis, Sheriff Callahan and Elbert Hargis was released by Deputy Sheriff Sam Jett, who represented that warrants charging the men named and Jesse Spicer, who is supposed to be in Mexico, with Cockrell's murder, had been sworn out before Magistrate J. W. Edwards. Records were produced, an entry in which represented that two of these warrants had been issued December 3 last (Sunday) and that James and Elbert Hargis had that day been admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000 each.

LOUISVILLE FIRE.

Warehouse and Contents Burned and Grain Elevator Damaged.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 27.—Fire destroyed a warehouse and contents and damaged the grain elevator of Callahan & Sons, millers and dealers in feed and grain. The loss on the stock in the warehouse amounted to \$60,000, while the loss on the building itself and the damage to the grain elevator swelled the total to \$100,000, partially covered by insurance.

STRANGE INJUNCTION.

A Suit To Restrain a Pastor From Attending Prayer Meeting.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 26.—An injunction was sued out against Rev. S. E. Smith, pastor of the Lexington, Ky., Baptist church, to enjoin him from attending prayer meeting at the church in this city he was formerly pastor of. The members allege he will create a schism. Smith was an alternate from the state at large to the Chicago republican convention.

May Have Frozen To Death.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 26.—With the mercury registering below the zero mark, E. M. Ball, a prominent business man who had been ill several months, got out of bed and wandered away. No trace of him has been found and he may have been frozen to death.

Captures Prizes At Poultry Show.

Padiesh, Ky., Jan. 27.—Joseph L. Friedman, of the Pines stock farm, received a telegram from R. E. Jones, who has charge of an exhibit from the Pines farm in the National Chicken exhibit in Chicago, saying that the Pines farm has captured several of the prizes.

Expired in Railway Depot.

Mayfield, Ky., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Nanette Green, wife of J. J. Green, formerly of this place, but now of Memphis, arrived for the purpose of being conveyed to the home of her father in the county. Before she could be removed from the depot, however, she expired.

For a Double Murder.

Williamsburg, Ky., Jan. 28.—The grand jury has returned an indictment against Matt Earles for the murder of George Curd and Emma Durham last November. Curd was shot from the cabin in which the Durham woman lived and the cabin was set on fire. Her charred body was found in the ashes.

Most of Gallatin's Crop Pledged.

Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 28.—The Hurley Tobacco growers' association of Gallatin county has secured the signatures of the growers of about 95 per cent. of the crop in this county for the pool. About two million pounds of tobacco was raised in this county in 1904.

Louisville Girl's Suit.

Dea Moines, Ia., Jan. 28.—Cynthia Ferguson, of Louisville, Ky., has commenced suit in the federal court here against W. H. Keenely, of Eoot, Ia., for \$25,000 for alleged breach of promise.

Johnson Sentenced To Penitentiary. Williamsburg, Ky., Jan. 26.—Wilbur Johnson was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for malicious shooting. The trial of John Breeden for killing Jesse Pickney at Jellico, two years ago, was begun.

Will Act on Board of Control. Lexington, Ky., Jan. 28.—Thomas C. McDowell, proprietor of Ashland stud, a well-known racing man of this city, has consented to act on the board of control of the American Jockey club, the newly organized turf body of the west.

Death of Robert Holloway. Versailles, Ky., Jan. 28.—Robert Holloway, aged 65 years, one of the best-known citizens of the southern end of this county, died of heart disease at the home of his son-in-law, Alex S. Mattingly, near Elm Corner.

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Also a small house and lot in Wal-lacetou, Ky., with a good garden, five miles west of Berea, Ky. Two churches and a schoolhouse in sight.

For further particulars call on

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WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

(Continued from page 1.)

and hear him say: "Thou art the Son of God, thou art the King of Israel." We might talk with Paul tonight and say, "Paul, what think ye of Christ?" and Paul replies, "For me to live is Christ; for me to die is gain." "I do count all things but refuse that I may win Christ." "I live and yet not I, but Christ who liveth in me for the life that I now live, I live by the faith of the son of God." "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Jesus Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." We might call other witnesses. The blind man would say, "But one thing I know, once I was blind but now I can see." From angels' lips we might hear these words in witness of a Savior: "We bring you glad things of great joy, for unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior which is Christ the Lord." We might hear even the Father rending the heavens, and breaking the silence of centuries to exclaim: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased, hear ye him." But above all and over all, the evidence that is most convincing in my mind comes from the scene at the tomb of Lazarus. He had been dead four days and buried—his body in decay—when the loved sister said to Christ, "Master, if thou hadst been here, our brother had not died," and Jesus replied, "he shall live again." Martha said unto him, "I know that he shall rise again, in the resurrection at the last day." Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die; believeth on this?" Martha replied, "Yes, Lord, I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God who should come into the world." Now unless Jesus Christ was the God-man, he willingly and willfully deceived at the very tomb Mary and Martha mourning a brother dead. I cannot believe that any man that would do this is worthy to be called "a good man." When did a deceiver of women ever deserve the title of a "good man?"

Once more. I presume more dying heads have been pillowed upon the fourteenth chapter of John than upon any other words in the Bible. "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto Myself, that where I am there ye may be also." Now, unless Jesus Christ was God, he did not go to prepare a place for godlike people. If he did not go, he can not come again to receive us. There is, then, no place prepared, and He, by making this statement, has maliciously deceived millions upon millions of earth's fairest, bravest ones. You drive me out to a point too narrow for me to stand upon. It is far easier for me to believe that Jesus is the Christ, very God of very God. I won't! I won't! I won't! believe that he deceived my sister and my father, who died trusting in Him. I am driven to the conclusion that He was what he said He was, the Son of God and God Himself. But why go further for evidence? I look into the faces of hundreds here tonight who are eager to testify, "For his spirit witnesseth with our spirit that we are sons of God, and if sons, then heirs and joint heirs with Jesus Christ to an inheritance incorruptible, undecaying, eternal in the heavens, that fadeeth not away." What say you? What shall your verdict be? Was he the Son of God, or was he a blasphemer, a perjurer, a willful deceiver of innocent women and children? There is no middle ground upon which to stand. As I said in the beginning, so I say in the closing, unless he was a God-man he was not a good man. In the hearts of men, the case of the Christ is won, and always won. He is the Son of God! My Savior? Yours! And every one's who will "receive Him!"

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Eastern Kentucky News

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ALLEN COUNTY.
SCOTTSVILLE.

Jan. 23.—Having recently visited Edmononton, I find quite an oil excitement there. The big Trend Oil and Pipe Line Co. is contemplating sinking a well on J. A. Hamilton's farm, two and a half miles southeast of Edmononton. The prospects are good for that country, being one of the leading oil fields of the State. A rapid development is most likely to follow. Said company is now spudding 17 miles north of Edmononton on East Fork Creek; prospects are good for a paying well, a large quantity of gas having been struck already. Having visited Monticello a few days ago, I find the oil excitement running high there. No. 40, on Sue Jones' farm came in a 250 barrel well, but does not create such excitement as an outsider would expect, as such is common there; out of 40 holes there has been but one dry. Said farm is valued at \$100,000. The Medicine Company oil field lies on a direct line with Texas and Kansas Oil fields therefore they have great hopes for a fine oil field.—The Alexander College at Burkesville is one among the foremost colleges in southern Kentucky. It has an enrollment of 371 students, and a number more are expected. We have with us a nice crew of solicitors for the Fidelity Portrait Company, twelve in number. Crew Foreman, R. L. Isaacs, Louisville. They contemplate making their next stop at Olkwinika, Ga.

CLAY COUNTY.
ONEIDA.

Jan. 25.—Robert Carneham, the famous sculler of this place, was rode twice to day by one man. Owen Carneham, who has just begun barbering here last week, is having a good success.—Robert Daniel is erecting a building on this side of the river for the purpose of selling. He is one of the famous merchants here.—Miss Minnie M. Smith is taking shorthand and typewriting at this place. Mr. Sharp made a group of his boarders yesterday evening.—The weather was 10 degrees below zero here this morning.—The trustees of the Oneida Baptist Institute School met last night and elected Broadheads McLendon as Janitor to see after the sweeping and fire-making.—Prof. Burns gave a good lecture to day on the "Trade Winds."—The Oneida school organized a debating society last Thursday night.

MASON COUNTY.
MAYSVILLE.

Jan. 30.—L. D. Henderson continues ill at his home on West Fourth Street. Rev. Stovall, one of the ablest ministers of M. E. denomination, preached an eloquent sermon to the Bethel Sewing Circle Sunday.—The song service held at the Scotts Chapel Sunday evening was a success in every particular. Quite a neat sum of money was raised.—Miss Julia Young, teacher of Germantown school, spent Sunday in our city.—Mrs. Bettie Hayes, of Fourth Street, is indisposed with throat trouble.—Miss Katie Jones, teacher of the Aberdeen school, spent Saturday and Sunday in our city.—Rev. W. M. Price spent part of the past week at Ashland.—Miss Janie Smith left Tuesday for Cane Springs, where she will take a course of study at Eekstein North University.

FRANKLIN, IND.

Jan. 29.—Stella, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Baker, has about recovered from tonsillitis.—The land about Franklin sells from \$75 to \$130 per acre.—We are glad to learn that Berea is progressing nicely, we send our best wishes to old Berea.—Albert and John Baker, who are in business at Indianapolis, Ind., frequently visited their brother, Sherman, of this place.—Mrs. Sherman Baker says she expects to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, at Berea before next summer.—The price of chickens here are expected to reach 12 1/2 cents before the winter is over.—We are glad to have THE CITIZEN in our home, and think those who are without THE CITIZEN in their home are missing good inspirations.

MADISON COUNTY.
BARE KNOB.

Jan. 30.—Richard Clift is very low at this writing.—J. L. Jones, of Goodland, made a flying trip to Berea Friday. Mr. and Mrs. James Bratcher visited Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baker Sunday.—Miss Mary Carter, of Blue Lick, visited Mrs. John Hawkins Saturday.—John Martin, of Evergreen, visited friends at Wallacetou Friday and Saturday.—Crit McGuire and family, his son-in-law, Abe Phillips, and family, all of

Goodland, have emigrated to Tuscola, Ill., to look up locations for residences.—C. J. Lake, of Evergreen, visited his father, J. W. Lake, a few days the past week.—O. J. Lake called on friends near Kingston Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.
BOONE.

Jan. 30.—At this writing we are having some very cold snowy weather.—There was preaching at Fairview Church, Sunday.—Mrs. J. B. Coyle, who went to Berea to spend the Winter, has returned home.—Lee Wren is visiting relatives in Madison County this week.—Luther McCollum of Berea has moved to Little Clear Creek.—J. H. Lambert, of this place, went to Eveleen, Lee Co., on business last week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCollum visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lambert, Sunday evening. Mrs. Agnes Dobbs is very sick at present.—Mrs. Nannie Croucher has moved to the S. B. Day farm on Little Clear Creek.

ROCKFORD.

Jan. 30.—H. E. Bullens, of Wildie, filled his regular appointment at J. S. Waddle's Sunday. There will be preaching at Seaford Cane Saturday and Sunday. P. S. Callahan went to Berea Saturday on business.—Miss Ella Lake's school at Walnut Grove is progressing nicely. Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Martin visited Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens Sunday.—Ethel McGuire, of Disputanta, is visiting her aunt, Vergie Martin, this week.

JACKS FOR SALE.

I have seven good Jacks all broken and ready for service. Will sell cheap or exchange for other stock.

J. W. HERTON.

P. O. White's Station, Stock Farm 3 miles north of Berea.

If you have a house to rent or a farm to sell, try a want ad in THE CITIZEN.

FOR SALE.

Some nice clover hay, 50 cents per hundred delivered, when not less than ten is purchased. Also 28 tons of nice Timothy baled hay, 60 cents per hundred under similar condition.

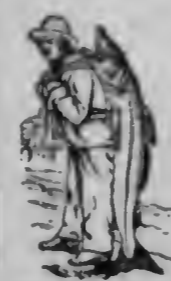
SHELLEY C. TUDOR, Berea, Ky.

Wanted, a good young Jersey Cow, cheap. Address, Box 212, Berea.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungente touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.



Be sure that this picture is the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
Chemists
400-415 Pearl Street
New York

50c. and \$1.00
All Druggists

Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies
Phaetons
Runabouts
Surries
Traps
Durable
Graceful
Useful
Comfortable
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.

No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.
Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

For Pain

Take a Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill, and the Pain will disappear Like Magic.

Not by paralyzing the nerves and glands, like opium, morphine, cocaine, and other dangerous drugs, but by increasing the natural secretions.

This action is obtained as a result of modern discoveries in medicine, making it possible to relieve pain without bad after-effects.

You can safely depend upon Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills to relieve and cure such pains as Neuralgia, Headache, Stomachache, Menstrual Pains, Rheumatism, Backache, Toothache, etc.

They will also, by their calming action on the nerves, almost instantly relieve such distressing feelings as Dizziness, Car-Sickness, Indigestion, Irritability, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, etc.

Not merely do they relieve, but they also absolutely cure, because by persevering in their use, you do away with the cause.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are guaranteed that first package will benefit, or your money back. Never sold in bulk.

"I am thankful for the good Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have and are doing me. Ever since the war I have had spells of severe throbbing headache, caused by malaria, until six years ago, I began taking Anti-Pain Pills, the only remedy that ever gave me relief. Since then I have not had one hard attack, because I take a pill and it overcomes the difficulty."—JESSE BAINBRIDGE, Greensburg, Ind.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Sensitive Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. J. C. MILES, MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

We have bought the

Meat Shop

Known as the R. D. Massey Meat Store on Main Street and will have fresh meat on hand all the time. Come and see us for fair treatment. Your trade is solicited here.

Durham Bros.,

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

OVER STOCKED

IN

Shoes and Clothing

Will cut Prices to suit your Purse. Phone 40.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Depot Street, Berea, Ky.

"Learn to buy at Arbuckle & Simmons"

SPECIAL WINTER SALE

We believe it pays to sacrifice profits and do more business. It is this policy that keeps us always first with the new season's goods—no old stock here—everything bright, clean, new, Seasonable and Reasonable. We know we can save you money, may be a good deal. Make Selections from our Complete Lines. -0- -0- -0- -0- -0-

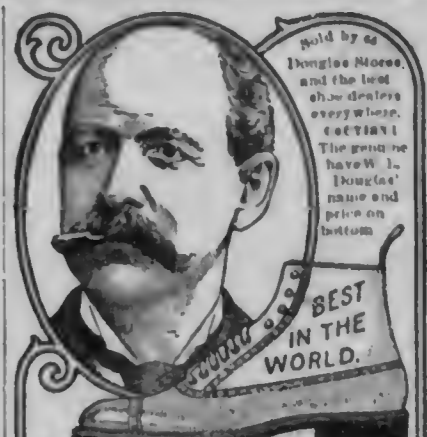
Arbuckle & Simmons,
RICHMOND, KY.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK and POULTRY MEDICINE

Stock and poultry have few troubles which are not bowel and liver irregularities. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a bowel and liver remedy for stock. It puts the organs of digestion in a perfect condition. Prominent American breeders and farmers keep their herds and flocks healthy by giving them an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Any stock raiser may buy a 25-cent half-pound air-tight tin of this medicine from his dealer and keep his stock in vigorous health for weeks. Dealers generally keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25 cents for a sample can to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROCKFORD, GA., Jan. 30, 1902. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. Our stock was looking bad when you sent me the medicine and now they are getting so fine. They are looking so per cent. better.

S. P. BROOKINGTON.



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50
UNION MADE
Notice increase of sales in table below:
1888-1889, 100 Pairs.
1889-1890, 838,182 Pairs.
1900-1901, 1,255,764 Pairs.
1901-1902, 1,566,720 Pairs.
Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.
THE REASONS:
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes placed side by side with \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes of other makers, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3.50 and \$5.00 shoes.
Made of the best leathers, including Patent Congress Kid, Calf, and Antelope Kangaroo. Fast Color Breaks and Always Black Heels and Soles.
W. L. Douglas \$4.00 "Gilt Edge" Line cannot be equaled at any price.
Write for full \$3.50 catalog free.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Coyle & Hayes,

Main Street, Berea, Ky.